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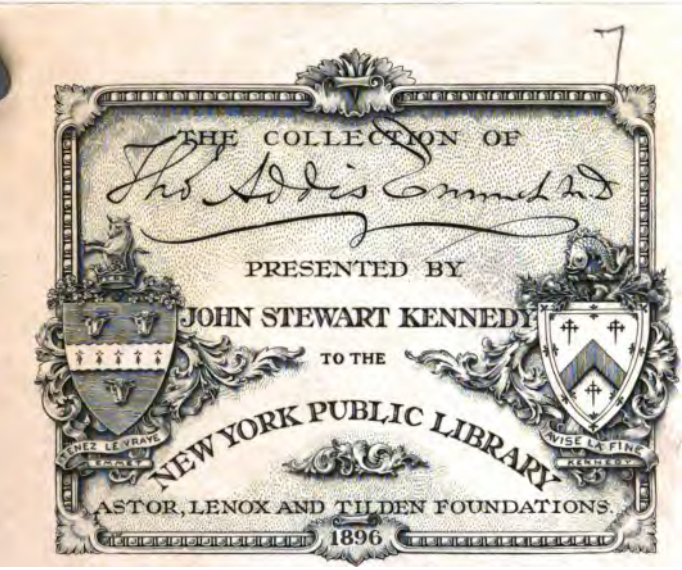
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IF, in conſequence of a recluſe life and ſedentary habits, the health were impaired, the fibres relaxed, and a perſon diſpoſed to nervous affections, or to a troubleſome obeſity, or to viſceral obſtructions, I would recommend to him a long journey on foot, from having experienced the good effects of it on myſelf. At firſt it is painful, and on that account ſhould be undertaken where there are moſt attractions to amuſe the attention, and allure the jading traveller, to farther progreſs. It is that kind of journey which ſhould be performed in Swiſſerland. There the face of nature is ſuperior to what I have ſeen it elſewhere: There the Alps elevate the mind by their ſublimity, while the fertile vale, and cultivated mountain delight ſtill more with the view of eaſe and comfort among the inhabitants. I had ſeen enough of mountains to enable me, by an

effort of imagination, to form ſome notion of an Alpine ſcene; but I had not the good fortune to find data elſewhere, and leaſt of all in my native country, from which I could conceive the enjoyments of a Swiſs peaſant. To the tops of the higheſt hills, ſuch as are uſually covered in other countries with heath or pines, you ſee in Swiſſerland the fineſt meadow, or the greeneſt paſture, with chalets* innumerable, all the fee ſimple property of the inmates. Theſe are ſtill well clad, well lodged, well fed, and were, not long ſince, in many reſpects, a happy people.

They were ſo again, in ſome ſort, when I paſſed. But it was then the happineſs of hope—a cheerful animation inſpired by the near proſpect of recovering their liberties, of improving their ſocial condition far beyond what it ever had been before, and emancipating themſelves from the dominion of another country. Power may abuſe its means to partition Germany, without greatly wounding the feelings of men already habituated to the yoke of a maſter; but what can reconcile the proud ſpirit of a free-minded people to acts of foreign dictation! They are felt as the moſt poignant inſult, they are ſubmitted to as the moſt degrading calamity, and certainly the diſtreſs they occaſion to honourable minds is one that well deſerves the ſympathy of every friend to the independence of nations.

* *Chalets*, are the ſummer dwellings of the ſhepherds on the Alps, where they alſo make their cheeſe.

Man

Man and his inſtitutions, are ſtill the moſt intereſting objects which Swiſſerland offers to our obſervation. As we find brought here together in a ſmall ſpace the various forms of the phyſical world, ſo we likewiſe find the varieties of the moral aſſembled in the ſame compaſs. It is a ſublime gallery of man and of nature, which contains what we ſhould otherwiſe ſeek for in different countries and diſtant ages.

To ſee them, however, to moſt advantage, we muſt go on foot. It is for him who travels thus, that this journey will afford moſt enjoyment and inſtruction. He can ſtop where he pleaſes, viſit what he likes, converſe with thoſe he meets. Nor is this advantage purchaſed by any ſuch mortification to his feelings, as the foot traveller is expoſed to in ſome other countries. No where is the difference between a traveller of great, or ſmall fortune, leſs felt than in Swiſſerland. The perſon who comes on foot, is as well treated at the beſt inns, as he who comes with an equipage. I will not ſay that this is owing to any notion of equality; but becauſe it is cuſtomary in this country to ſee perſons travel on foot, who frequent the beſt table d'hotes, and conſequently live in the ſtile of the beſt company. Indeed, the richeſt muſt quit his carriage, and put himſelf on a level with him who cannot afford one, or elſe relinquiſh enjoyments to the latter, that are far preferable to the conveniencies of an eaſy conveyance.

To thoſe, who now and then aſcend a great hill, the fatigue of daily clambering among mountains

may appear very formidable; but in fact, a journey on the plain is more diſtreſſing. I can ſpeak of both from my own experience. With the deſign of informing myſelf more correctly of the operations on the Danube, I walked a great part of what Moreau's army had marched, and particularly where it had fought. Without my ſtrength being at all exhauſted, a few days walking had cauſed ſuch a ſoreneſs in the ſoles of my feet, as made it neceſſary to halt very often, or proceed very ſlowly. Not ſo among the mountains. There was no day but I could walk ſome leagues with pleaſure. In ſucceſſively aſcending and deſcending, the muſcles relieved each other, and ſtreſs was not always laid on the ſame parts of the feet. This diſtribution of exertion, which renders travelling more eaſy, makes it more healthful, as every part enjoys alternate exerciſe and eaſe.

When one travels in a carriage, there is a pleaſure felt from rapid motion that makes him deſirous to hurry on, while impreſſions rapidly made, are quickly obliterated. It is a good manner of running from city to city, and may be ſuitable enough for thoſe who travel only to ſee cities. But if a perſon wiſhes to obſerve the country likewiſe, and the country people, their condition and habits, he muſt go on foot; he muſt enter the dwellings of the peaſantry; ſit in village ale-houſes, as well as town table d'hotes; and converſe with ruſtic politicians, and with rural belles.

There

There is a manner beſt ſuited to every thing. That of walking with leaſt fatigue is always to propoſe as a point of reſt the neareſt town or village. It is curious how the imagination will accommodate itſelf to this little fallacy. The journey is then a walk only; but which, inſtead of retracing our ſteps, carries us on to a new ſcene. I ſuppoſe the object is to examine minutely, to improve the health, and perhaps to ſpare money. Too much precipitation would fruſtrate the two former. The latter would probably be miſſed alſo. Either one's feet bliſter, or he becomes ſo fatigued as to be glad to take refuge in a carriage.

The traveller ſhould aſcertain his gait of walking, and rather remain ſhort of what he can perform. He ſhould every day ſee the ſun riſe, reſt himſelf during the great heat, ſleep a little, converſe, and write his journal. The inns, at which a perſon may wiſh to ſtop, will occaſionally cauſe a greater effort, but I would not adviſe him to be too faſtidious. There is no country that has a greater number of good inns than Swiſſerland, or where you oftener find a good one in a ſmall village, or ſingly on the high road.

As ſoon as a perſon is among the mountains, he ſhould get his ſhoes well ſhod in the heels and round the edges of the ſoles with iron nails, which every ſhoe-maker in theſe parts knows how to perform. He ſhould provide himſelf with a pole either ſix or ſeven feet long, as his ſtature may require. He, who

who has walked only in countries comparatively level, has no notion of the eaſe which a good pole can procure him in a mountainous one. When he deſcends a rapid ſteep, he will beſtride his pole, which may be called the horſe of the Alps, and now derive as much eaſe and ſecurity from this mode of equitation, as he did formerly of infantile amuſement. In thoſe narrow paths, the moſt frightful of any, that creep along the ſides of great elevations, with a tremendous precipice beneath, and an awful height of Alps above, the pole is peculiarly uſeful. It ſhould be held, not on the ſide next the precipice, where the failure of its ſupport would be utter deſtruction; but on the ſide next the hill. Leaning on it then throws the body into a direction removed from the precipice, and ſhould the foot even ſlip, there is little danger.

There are ſhort oiled cloaks ſold at Zuric, which delicate travellers may purchaſe to ſecure them from a ſhower of rain. It would however, be much better for a perſon to accuſtom himſelf beforehand to exerciſe in wet cloaths. There is nothing eaſier nor ſafer. Whatever exerciſe he is performing, whether hurling, racket-playing, &c. if a ſhower of rain come on, let him not fly to his cloaths, as is cuſtomary, but continue his play, firſt a little while, the next time longer, and after a few trials, he will have cauſe to congratulate himſelf on the acquiſition of, at leaſt, one valuable habit.

There

There is another which I would equally recommend to be acquired, and herein as well as in the former, the phyſician has miniſtered to himſelf. It is to bathe without regard to the temperature of the body, even when covered with ſweat. I ſhould rather ſay to ſwim, becauſe this vigorous exerciſe compenſates any too conſtrictive effects, which might be apprehended from the application of cold water. The following conſideration may tend likewiſe to remove prejudice. The perſpirations that flow, during a walk in warm weather, do not ſo much proceed from an increaſed action of the heart and arterial ſyſtem, as they do from the relaxation of heat, and the quantity of fluid unavoidably drunk under ſuch circumſtances. Conſequently no dangerous re-action need be feared, where there is no extraordinary action. I have conſtantly done myſelf what I recommend for the eaſe of the traveller, and after aſcending a mountain, found, in the lake at the top, a renovation of ſtrength, an exhilaration of ſpirits, and all over the ſurface of my body, a kind of ſenſation, that was itſelf a very exquiſite pleaſure. But in order to relieve the imagination from the fear of dangerous accidents in a ſtrange place, a perſon who propoſes to travel on foot, ſhould accuſtom himſelf to this practice before he leaves home. In addition to its being at all times refreſhing, it diſpoſes in the evening to a ſound and prompt ſleep.

Some of the greateſt pleaſures in walking, are to tread the graſs, to paſs through the ſolemn ſtillneſs of

of foreſts, to muſe along romantic ſtreams, but that a ſtranger may enjoy them with confidence, and quit the high-way without riſk of loſing himſelf, he ſhould firſt aſcertain by his map the direction of the road, and place himſelf on the ſide to which it inclines. Any paths on that ſide are ſhort cuts, and will lead him again into the road. If there be a village in view, the path may be followed with the more confidence, as the high roads are almoſt always drawn through the villages.

With a knowledge of the German and French languages, and an attention to thoſe circumſtances, I was able to diſpenſe with a guide, and ſave nearly half the money I muſt have otherwiſe expended. The conveyances between the principal towns are ſo frequent, that a perſon may always ſend forward his portmanteau. In the interval, a fine muſlin ſhirt is but a trifling incumbrance in the pocket.

A ſtranger will not find the ſame facilities, unleſs he not only ſpeaks German, but is ſo familiar with the language, as to underſtand it through a moſt barbarous guttural accent, worſe even than the worſt in Swabia.

Of the adherence of the Swiſs to old modes of expreſſion, their more frequent uſe of the deſcriptive names of the months is an agreeable example. They generally ſay Horning-month, from the ſhooting of the deer's antlers, for February; Fallow-month, for June; Hay-month, for July; Ear-month,

month, when the corn is reaped, for Auguſt; Harveſt-month, for September; Wine-month, for October; Winter-month, for November; Chriſt-month, for December. And theſe denominations are more in uſe among the catholics than the proteſtants, The French nomenclature is, in this reſpect, neither entitled to the merit of novelty, nor ſubject to the charge of atheiſm. In moſt of the good inns, there is ſomebody who ſpeaks French; but foreigners don't always know that this is the language of only a very ſmall diſtrict, added by conqueſt and treaty to the canton of Berne. The ſuperior literature of this and Geneva, which once belonged to Swiſſerland, would naturally give abroad a French name to the country.

SHAFFHAUSEN.

I arrived here from Stockach, and paſſed at the foot of Hohentwiel. This hill fort is now in ruins. As a fortreſs it was of little uſe, being much too ſmall to be a good depot, and in a ſituation that commands nothing of importance. But it contained great treaſures, which I was told cauſed it to be ſurrendered, on a promiſe being given of ſharing them with the commandant. Before evacuating Germany, the French demoliſhed the fortifications of this, as they did of the other places that fell into their hands. Shaffhauſen contraſts moſt agreeably with the mean and dirty towns through which I lately had to paſs. The entrance to it from the ſide of Steiſling, is the moſt pictureſque. The Rhine

Rhine flows on the left, and a romantic road winds along the foot of the mountain which overhangs the oppoſite ſhore. Within a quarter of a mile of the town is a hill, whence it is firſt diſcovered ſituated in a baſon, ſurrounded by vineyards, gardens and country-houſes. Its ſpires add to the effect of this charming ſcenery. Several boats deſcending the river and ſtationed at the quay, exhibit the animated appearance of commerce, and convey to the mind the pleaſing ideas of induſtry and its rewards. At the entrance of the town ſtood the famous bridge, of which not a wreck remains. I was told that the arch-duke Charles had offered, if the French would ſpare ſuch a noble work, to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality at that point. Every body muſt regret that this generous offer was not accepted, which without endangering the ſafety of either party, would have been ſo ſerviceable to the town and the public. This place has ſeveral good mills, which ſupply a great deal of meal and flour to the interior of Swiſſerland. It has alſo a great magazine of ſalt, where that valuable commodity may be always purchaſed. That, like every other public building, which belonged heretofore to the cantons, is now called national property, and not near ſo well preſerved by the Helvetic, as it was by the former government. The town is neat, built in ſtone, the ſhops are well furniſhed, and every thing preſents the exterior of comfort. I ſhould however except a bookſeller's, the only one I was told, and perhaps on that account, badly furniſhed. There is a tolerable newſpaper publiſhed here, which

which has a conſiderable circulation in Swiſſerland. It was eagerly read, by the friends of the *national revolution*, which it favoured. This is, perhaps, the proper name to give that tranquil and orderly change that took place after the departure of the French troops. Every other revolution was in a great meaſure French.

At the ſhip, I ſaw a number of Engliſh carriages before the door, and as I always found an advantage in not ſtopping at the inns which the Engliſh frequented, I went on to the crown, where I found attendance and accommodation excellent. Another gentleman and I dined on a cold dinner of fine baked trout, roaſt chickens and excellent ham, veal and ſallad, deſſert of fruit and biſcuits, and a maſs and a half of wine—two Engliſh bottles, for forty-eight kreutzers each. According to the exchange at the time, this was not more than 1s. 9d. a piece. I had been too late for the table d'hote, which was better ſerved, and would have coſt more. A very good bed, good room, and a breakfaſt the next morning of green tea, &c. 1s. 9d, in all 3s. 6d. After dinner we went to ſee the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen. This magnificent cataract muſt be viewed from both ſides. It is beſt to croſs the river firſt, and come down by the caſtle of Lauffen. You thus avoid ſeeing the fall, until you arrive at the moſt favourable point of view, which is from a little bridge under the rock, quite cloſe to the river. The immediate ſenſations of ſurprize, grandeur and admiration, are heightened, no doubt by the ſeeming danger

danger of the poſition. After remaining here about an hour, contemplating this delightful object, the ſky began to lower, the thunder rolled in loud peals through the ſurrounding mountains, and there fell the firſt rain I had ſeen ſince I left Dreſden. It could not come more opportunely to complete my enjoyment. The ſummer was the hotteſt and drieſt I ever experienced. But here was no ſhelter; ſo I rolled up my coat and waiſtcoat very tight, and with the bundle in my hand walked home in my ſhirt. This I could change, but my portmanteau was gone to Zuric; and happily, the cuſtom I had given myſelf of exerciſing in wet clothes, left me no fear for the conſequences of being well drenched. Next morning I ſet off ſufficiently early to have time enough for examining the waterfall from the right bank, before the departure of the boats for Egliſau. The diſtance is about half a league, and the road very pleaſant; now approaching the river, and again receding. The ſloping ſides of the banks are covered with vines, and the ſummits of the hills crowned with wood. Nearly oppoſite the caſtle of Lauffen is another fine view of the fall: though not equal to the firſt in terrific effect, it has the beautiful circumſtance of a long reach of the Rhine, which is turned off to the left, about eight hundred yards below the cataract, by a bend of the oppoſite mountain. On deſcending to the ſhore, the ſenſations are different, though the objects are the ſame. One finds himſelf in a very deep glen, with no apparent iſſue but down the river. At four feet is a conſiderable extent of ſtill water thrown off by the torrent into the

the elbow of the valley. There cannot be a more convenient bath. Directly oppoſite is the whole maſs of the Rhine tumbling from a precipice of about ſixty feet, and you are ſecure and tranquil in its waters. The ſpray riſes like a great white cloud; when the ſun ſhines, it muſt exhibit all the priſmatic colours. I had not however the advantage of ſeeing this appearance. The acceſſories are fine. On one ſide the caſtle of Lauffen, perched on the top of the mountain. This charming reſidence was inhabited heretofore by a bailli from Zuric. Oppoſite is a large private dwelling, and lower down a mill. Let objects be ever ſo grand, I am moſt pleaſed with them when they have the accompaniments of life and cultivation. The great beauty of this celebrated waterfall, ariſes from the immenſe maſs of waters. The height appears as nothing. Whoever has ſeen after heavy rains, the fall of Powerſcourt, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, has ſeen, perhaps, a finer object: one certainly that will delight him more, if, to the embelliſhments of a cheerful ſcenery, he prefer the gloom of ancient oaks, and the ſtillneſs of a deep ſolitude. Unleſs it be that of Lauffen, it is not too much to ſay, that the waterfall of Powerſcourt is ſuperior to any thing of the ſame nature in Swiſſerland.

Inſenſibly a great crowd had aſſembled. Theſe were perſons who came like myſelf, to take their paſſage down the Rhine; but they were going to the fair of Zurzach. Three large canoes were laſhed ſide by ſide, and ſeats laid acroſs. In thoſe we

we embarked under the guidance of three men. The number of theſe muſt be at leaſt equal to that of the canoes; for, when the voyage is performed, they are ſeparated, and each man works back a canoe in the eddies of the ſtream.

The navigation, without being at all tedious, has the advantage of offering a continued ſucceſſion of bold and varied landſcapes. It brought to my mind the deſcriptions I had read of the Ohio, which ſome dear friends of mine were deſcending, probably at that moment; and where others ſtill dearer to me propoſed to follow. Conſcious of their good nature, and that I could in no reſpect ſurpaſs them in kindneſs, I eaſily perſuaded myſelf that they, at the ſame time, held me in their thoughts, ſince I was thinking of them. This fanciful notion cauſed an expanſion of heart, that gave freer admiſſion to the impreſſions of pleaſure. Who has ever enjoyed the beauties of nature, when his ſoul was not full of love or friendſhip?

My reverie was interrupted too ſoon by the ſight of ſome deſtructive traces of the late war. They were ruins of another fine bridge, which the French army broke down for its ſecurity. After that its poſition became indeed very ſtrong: the ſteep and elevated banks of this part of the river, rendering it very difficult to paſs. Here was the face of one of thoſe great baſtions on Maſſena's firſt line of defence, of which the lake of Conſtance formed the curtain. I was no wiſe reluctant however for the

the preſent, to drop the conſideration of that general's grand operations, in order to attend to a *petite guerre* which was carried on with a good deal of vivacity among the paſſengers. They had begun to diſcuſs the merits of thoſe commotions then manifeſting themſelves in Swiſſerland. The perſons were moſtly pedlars, mechanics, muſicians, and the more intereſting to me, as I could learn from them, what was the diſpoſition of the poorer claſſes towards thoſe meaſures, which I had ſeen deſcribed already in the French papers, as machinations of the old oligarchy. I did what I could to prolong the diſcuſſion, and had very little thanks for the manner; as I pretended to be of opinion with an unfortunate fellow, who ſpoke ſomewhat in ſupport of the Franco-Helvetic government. But in taking the votes, I ſhould not reckon myſelf, ſince I was a ſtranger, and that beſides, my oppoſition was only a ſtratagem to draw out the ſentiments of others. Of ſeventy-nine perſons who compoſed the company, there was but that one, except myſelf, who raiſed his voice for the eſtabliſhed government. This was a very ſmall proportion in its favour, and yet I really believe at preſent, that it had not a greater throughout Swiſſerland, at the epoch of the firſt conſul's manifeſto.

ZURIC.

ZURIC.

I quitted the boat at Egliſau, and proceeded to Zuric by the high road. It is exceedingly well made of a kind of limeſtone gravel, very like the materials which compoſe the highways of Ireland. It leads through a fine country, where groves of oak and well cultivated fields are interſperſed. There are ſeveral gentle undulations of ſurface bounded by diſtant great hills, and the whole is a vale without being a flat. I met with a good deal of clover, ſome fields of beans, hemp that looked very well, and many plantations of potatoes; but theſe were ſpoiled by the exceſſive drought. On this ſide of Kloten the country becomes more cloſe and more hilly. Here we may ſay, are the advanced poſts of the huge mountains behind. The Glat is ſingular in this country for its lazy courſe and marſhy banks.

The appearance of Zuric is prepoſſeſſing. It is tolerably well built, having ſeveral fine houſes, and but few very mean ones. The view from the bridge cannot be eaſily ſurpaſſed. It offers the moſt agreeable objects around you, and the grandeſt in proſpect. The town-houſe and public library on one ſide; the great corn magazine and a conſiderable number of handſome dwellings on the other. The beautiful limmat and lake in front. On your left, the ſhore riſes gradually to a moderate elevation, and amidſt its excellent vineyards, is ſo thickly ſtudded with neat white houſes, as to appear a continued

tinued and charming village. The right ſide is more bold, and though very well cultivated on the border of the lake, is comparatively wild and woody. The back ground is formed by the *Schmabelberg*, and farther off ſtretches the ſublime *Albis*. The rivers themſelves form a contraſt. The Limmat paſſing through the great reſervoir of the lake, has its banks full, and its waters clear. The Sihl deſcending from the heights of Miten and the Albis, exhibits the traces of a mountain torrent—its banks torn, its channel rocky, ſometimes overflowing, and ſometimes dry. This view of mountains and water, this diſplay of what is ſublime and beautiful, tranſports the mind of itſelf; but what makes me dwell with moſt complacency on its charms, is the picture of life, enjoyment and utility, with which it is combined.

No town, more than Zuric, offers invitations to its inhabitants to walk abroad. There are charming promenades on the ramparts, in the garden of the orphan-houſe, on the little iſland where the river iſſues from the lake, and on the bridges. Outſide the town they are very numerous in all directions, and that whether you wiſh to carry them far, or make them ſhort. Whoever has had the happineſs of reading Geſner in the original, will viſit with peculiar intereſt, the mauſoleum erected to him in the park. Its ſituation is romantic, near the point where the Sihl falls into the Limmat. It is

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ſurrounded with weeping willows, and executed with taſte. The monument is of black marble, and on one ſide there is a medallion in white marble, repreſenting Geſner's profile, which they told me was a good likeneſs. I could not ſee without emotion the image of him who firſt introduced me to the beauties of German poetry, at an age when all my ſenſibilities were ardent and ſuſceptible. Can we be ſurpriſed that the beſt of all bucolic writers ſhould belong to a country the moſt picturesque; where paſtoral modes of life need not be fancied, but are found; and real ſhepherds are not inſipid perſonages, but warriors and ſtateſmen, who have not loſt the ſimplicity of manners that belongs to a ſequeſtered people.

As I meant to turn to the eaſtward from Zuric, and not come again to the neighbourhood of the town, I ſtaid here a few days to viſit its environs. The walk to Burgli and the view from the inn are particularly deſerving of attention. It is near the Sihl.

Whoever takes an intereſt in the operations of armies, ſhould follow the courſe of the Limmat to Baden, and ſee where the French paſſed to attack the Ruſſians. This diſtrict, remarkable before for the beauties of nature, will be diſtinguiſhed hereafter for an event of the utmoſt importance to the fate of Europe.

Towards

Towards the latter end of May, 1799, the Auſtrians paſſed the Rhine between Coblentz and Keiſerſtechl, with the deſign of cutting off from Zuric the French army which at that time occupied the line of the Thur. Had this important manœuvre ſucceeded, the French muſt have loſt at leaſt the whole of Swiſſerland weſt of the lake of Zuric, that country preciſely which afterward enabled them to make ſo great a defence, and to wait for all their reinforcements. The better to conceal this movement on their right, the Auſtrians attacked at the ſame time by their left from Andelfingen to Wyl. Maſſena, however, who knew full well what would have been beſt for them, was not deceived as to the real attack, but repelled it with great vigour and conſiderable loſs to the enemy. The Auſtrians were preparing another attack againſt Zuric, when Maſſena by the vigilance and activity of his defence, anticipated their project. His advanced guard ſurpriſed them at Frauenfeld, and made terrible havoc, while he himſelf concentrated his force on the Glat, the better to ſuſtain Zuric. The Auſtrians had planned their operations very well likewiſe, for during theſe movements they acted from the cantons of Glaris and Schwitz, in the rear of Maſſena's army. But they failed here, owing to the able diſpoſitions and vigour of Lecourbe. Theſe ſucceſſes did not ſtop the archduke, (when men are at war, they muſt go on as long as they are able.) In the beginning of June

he cauſed ſome attacks on Maſſena's right, which from the poſition of both armies, was now the moſt advantageous to gain. The French general foreſaw from it a general attack, and prepared accordingly. It took place on the 4th of June, but exhibited none of thoſe ſkilful manœuvres which diſplay and teach the art of war. I met in Bohemia with an Auſtrian officer of grenadiers who was engaged, and who told me that the action conſiſted of a number of ſeparate attacks, made by grenadier battalions, unſupported by the line. He named an Auſtrian lieutenant-general to me, who was convenient enough to give ſupport, but he was jealous of the general who commanded the attack On the 5th was the great battle which gave Zuric to the Auſtrians. They were reinforced by freſh troops, had fifty pieces of cannon in their front, and were commanded by the arch-duke in perſon. This battle was better conducted than the laſt, but the Auſtrians were now under the diſadvantage of having been beaten the day before, and the French had the encouragement of that day's ſucceſs. They triumphed moſt decidedly, for not to be forced in their poſition was to conquer. Yet they received orders to retreat in the night, and their general in his diſpatch to the directory, alledged, that his poſition was no longer tenable. Undoubtedly, he knew his own ſituation beſt; but my Auſtrian informed me, that he did not think him under any ſuch neceſſity, and attributed his retreat to other reaſons. The poſi-

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tion of Maſſena deſerves to be ſtudied. The head quarters were placed firſt at Bremgarten, and when he was preparing for his great battle againſt the Ruſſians, removed afterward farther back to Lenzburg, the better to deceive the enemy, by the falſe preparations and diviſions at Stanz. The bridges on the Limmat were broken down. A perſon cannot travel through theſe places, without thinking, here is where one of the firſt generals of the age took a defenſive poſition, here is where he baffled a victorious enemy, ably commanded. From this he iſſued to fight a battle on which depended the fate of a great part of Europe. Such were the movements, which, cæteris paribus, gave him the victory. The ſubjects of inſtruction are numerous, and the volume is before him.

The preparatory manœuvres for the battle of Zuric were made by Lecourbe on the right. About the end of Auguſt he had re-taken the St. Gothard, taken poſt at Naſels, and driven Hotze beyond the Linth. At Brugg ſtraw was ordered to be collected for thirty-thouſand men, and all the boats on the Aar were put in requiſition. Theſe demonſtrations at Brugg, had the effect of deceiving the Ruſſian general Korſakow, and under favour of them the Limmat was croſſed at Dietikon. Every thing was ſo well prepared, and the covering fire of the French artillery ſo effectual, that in two hours time the bridge was conſtructed, and eight thouſand of the

the French had paſſed. At the ſame time the paſſage of the Linth was forced about fifty miles diſtant, between the lakes of Zuric and Wallenſtadt, ſuch is the great ſcale on which was fought this memorable battle. After theſe ſucceſſes, Zuric was ſummoned to ſurrender, but contrary to the uſages of war, the flag of truce was fired on. The Ruſſians did not perhaps know as yet the whole extent of their misfortune, and were beſides exceedingly exaſperated againſt the French, who, they were told, would guillotine any of them that were taken priſoners. The Ruſſians were routed, the Auſtrians were beaten, and all Wickham's and Suwarrow's fine plans were fruſtrated; though, to do them juſtice, they ſeem to have been well concerted. The enemy loſt thirty-thouſand men, and two hundred pieces of cannon by this battle. Never was any thing more complete. That which made it complete, however, was the ſucceſs on the Linth. But for this, the advantages of Maſſena's center could not have been deciſive. To which we muſt add the bad conduct of Korſakow in flying to the Rhine, when he ſhould rather have joined with the Auſtrians, and together fallen again on the Linth, or at leaſt on the Thur. This would have approximated him to Suwarrow, who, as he knew, was coming from Italy, and would have hindered Maſſena from detaching ſuccours to Lecourbe, of which this general was in great need. But if one general did not commit faults, where would have been the

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ſame of ſo many fortunate commanders? On the conduct of ſuch great litigants I ſhould not hazard an opinion, if the remarks I offer had not been confirmed to me, by perſons verſed in the ſcience to which they apply.

The temporary reſidence of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians in Zuric, was ſerviceable to the French cauſe. Theſe reſtorers of regular government perſecuted ſuch perſons as had rebelled againſt the oligarchy, they committed ſeveral to priſon, and tranſported one or two to Lindau. In Thurgovia and Toggenbourg, heretofore ſubject diſtricts, the friends of the revolution were numerous. They ſuffered for a time; but, after fortune changed, their perſecutors did not ſuffer. The French army obſerved the beſt diſcipline. If their general levied heavy contributions, he at the ſame time prevented pillage, which always waſtes more, and is far more oppreſſive. In a country which had been lately the ſeat of ſo many battles, it was ſurpriſing to find ſo few traces of devaſtation. From Hohenlinden to Stockach, from Zuric to the Muthenthal, there are not many marks of the ſhock of armies: almoſt every thing, but the face of mourning, wears the aſpect it did before. It is only where oppreſſed ſubjects have unſucceſsfully revolted, that ruined towns and deſolated villages atteſt the triumph of a tyrant. The conqueror in this caſe does not dread retaliation, and gluts his revenge. The balance

lance of power muſt have contributed greatly to render modern wars more humane; and I ſhould be very apprehenſive, in caſe any power became too preponderating, that the barbarities of ancient warfare would recommence.

The right bank of the lake is another delightful outlet, nor is there any path going off from it that does not lead to ſome pleaſant point of view. Sailing parties are frequent on this beautiful water. From its curved form, the objects are let in ſucceſſively, and time allowed to examine them in detail Boats are at the ſame time in ſufficient plenty, and not unreaſonably dear. Like the other lakes of Swiſſerland it abounds with fiſh: all the different kinds of which are extremely well painted in the hall of the town houſe, their names given, and the months in which they are in ſeaſon. Accordingly that part of its natural hiſtory is familiar to every perſon at Zuric. This ſame town houſe is the beſt ſtructure in the city. The whole lower ſtory is ornamented over each window on the outſide with buſts of Helvetic patriots. Happy country which could boaſt of ſo many! There is a motto to each, deſcriptive of the character or atchievements the perſon, but being written of in Latin it cannot convey knowledge or excite emulation, except where we ought not to ſuppoſe them wanting. I could not behold without great intereſt and emotion the effigies of Werner of Stauffach, Arnold Anderhalden

Anderhalden of Melchthal, and Walter Furſt, who concerted the generous conſpiracy which emancipated their country. They had the good fortune to ſucceed; their names will ever live and be honoured; the glorious cauſe of liberty has been promoted by their atchievements. Joining magnanimity to courage they did not tarniſh the glory of their exploits by acts of revenge againſt their former oppreſſors. Such are the heroes on whom we can beſtow unreſerved applauſe. Zuric has a *caffè litteraire*, where ſtrangers are received with great politeneſs, and find a convenience not common in Swiſs towns—that of a public room with newspapers and magazines. It had three Paris papers and ſeveral German ones. By that of the *defenſeurs de la patrie* I had the happineſs to find that the friends from whom I lately parted were ſafely arrived in Amſterdam. The news was no leſs unexpected than pleaſing, and the effect ſo lively, as always to cauſe an aſſociation in my mind, between pleaſure and the remembrance of that evening.

The caffé litteraire is oppoſite the ſword inn. It is kept by a clergyman and his wife. He was chaplain to a Swiſs regiment in the French ſervice before the revolution; but being deprived by that event of his chaplaincy, and receiving no penſion from any of the governments that followed, he was forced into this line of induſtry. The undertaking is a public advantage, and I ſincerely wiſh it may be

be a private benefit. The proprietor is himſelf obliging and communicative, and his houſe the reſort of good company. Enquiring from him the price of living, he told me that a family conſiſting of a man and his wife, three children and two ſervants, might rent a neat houſe, give a friend a family dinner, and live genteely for two hundred guineas a year; but that for two hundred and fifty they could live elegantly. Perſons who were obliged to retire upon a ſmall income, would find this town, I imagine, an agreeable reſidence, if they brought ſome good introductions. It is not deficient in literary ſociety, it has ſome precious collections of books and natural hiſtory, and if with this, the hoſpitality of the inhabitants ſhould correſpond to the appearances of eaſe, and even opulence remarkable through their country villas, one's time muſt paſs here agreeably enough. It is much to be regretted that German is not well ſpoken in Swiſſerland; if it were, every body ſhould go there to learn that intereſting language in preference even to Leipſig.

By a Swiſs officer whom I met here I was informed that the canton could ſet on foot twenty-four thousand men. That the arſenal, until the French plundered it, had arms and a train of artillery for that number of ſoldiers. The deſpoiling of the arſenals however was not a diſarming of the people; for, excluſively of public depots every Swiſs had his own arms,

arms, in which he muſt have appeared properly accoutred before he could get a licence to marry. Theſe private arms which they retained, account for the ſtate of equipment in which they took the field this autumn.

One of my pleaſanteſt excurſions was to the Albis diſtant about three hours walking. Here it was that the French general, ſecure as an eagle in his airy, looked down with unconcern on the hoſts of his enemies, until, in his own time, he thought fit to ſweep the vale with his brave demi-brigades, and in three days fruſtrate all the triumphs of a campaign. They told me at the inn that the day previous to this memorable battle, they began to ſuſpect ſome intended movement, on account of the number of officers who came to the commanding general at their houſes; but that, except from this circumſtance alone, they had no indication of what followed. The troops marched off in the night from their camp, in ſuch profound ſilence as not to have been heard by the perſons in the houſes on the road ſide. The accommodation at this inn is very good, and the view, from the windows of the ſecond floor, ſuch as would fix admiration, if one of the fineſt in Swiſſerland was not within a quarter of an hour's walk. It is from a ruin on the creſt of the Albis at its ſouthern extremity. In going to it, one is ſurpriſed to find, at the height of twelve hundred and thirty-five feet above the level

level of the lake, excellent fields of oats and potatoes, a deep ſoil, and large foreſt timber. Fortunately the weather was clear, an advantage which I had during the whole of this journey, and one that richly compenſated for the exceſſive heat and dryneſs of the ſeaſon. The firſt object that fixes the attention is the lake, which is now diſcovered in its whole extent, with its ſurface enlivened by the numerous boats that are engaged in fiſhing, or in trading to Zuric. On turning round is ſeen a great part of the lake of Zug, with the intermediate populous diſtrict. The mountains to the eaſt and ſouth, the Etzel, the Rigi and Pilatus give this whole landſcape a ſombre colouring, that would mark it as the retreat of contemplation. But if the morning view be ſolemn, that of the evening is chearful, as well as grand.

Throughout all this country a perſon muſt be careful to arrange his time in ſuch a manner, as to arrive in the evening to obſerve thoſe objects that are to the eaſt and ſouth. Illumined by the ſetting ſun, the immenſe height of Alps with their brilliant covering of ſnow, the lofty boundary of the greeneſt paſture and the richeſt fields, is a ſpectacle of grandeur, and a ſource of enthuſiaſm, that we ſhould look for any where elſe in vain. If the beſt views be to the weſt, then is the morning the ſeaſon of obſervation; and ſhould the ſituation like the Albis, unite the peculiar beauties of both periods of the day,

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we muſt remain there over night. In returning from the Albis, one ſhould deſcend to the Sihl and tread theſe romantic retreats where Geſner meditated his charming Idyls.

The better to prepare myſelf for theſe excurſions to the country as well as my farther tours, I went to a bookſeller's on my arrival to procure the only kind of guide I wanted. There are ſeveral itineraries, among which a perſon may chooſe according to the object of his enquiries. Dr. Abel's "inſtructions for a traveller," is the beſt manual for indicating to him the objects of natural beauty which he ſhould viſit, and the inns where he will find the beſt accommodation. The doctor went on foot, which makes his work the more intereſting for a perſon who travels in the ſame manner. They who do not underſtand German, may get a French tranſlation of his book printed at Baſle in 1795. That and the original are ſold at Zuric.

The *manuel de l'etranger qui voyage en Suiſſe*, gives the diſtances from one place to another, an abſtract of the former conſtitutions of the different cantons, and of their hiſtory. This book was publiſhed in 1790, has gone through three editions, and may be had at Zuric.

The relations, publiſhed by oppoſite parties of the late revolutions, ſhould be conſulted by thoſe travellers

travellers for whom the moſt important object of enquiry is man. When a perſon has impreſſed them well on his memory, he will be able to bring them clearly under diſcuſſion, compare them quickly with one another, aſcertain what is admitted on all ſides and form a reſult, as impartial, and as near the truth, perhaps, as can be had. The time that he ſtays in different towns will enable him to read, he can arrange his queſtions, and at leaſt ſome of the actors are on the ſpot, from whom, if he interrogates them with politeneſs, he is ſure of getting anſwers.

The town and country had already begun to take part in the deſigns of the ſmall cantons. But theſe, which from the very beginning were adverſe to the central*, or Helvetic government, had ſooner organized their reſiſtance. In the others, the movements were as yet circumſpect and ſlow. The town of Zuric appeared to me more forward than the canton, and as in the town, the perſons who moſt warmly eſpouſed the inſurrection of the democratic cantons, were themſelves nobles, or exmembers of the former ſovereign councils, there ſeems to be good reaſon to conclude, that what they firſt looked to or at leaſt what ſome of them firſt expected was a reſtoration of the ancient order of things. Whether they entertained any ſuch abſurd project

* Names given to the government under the conſtitution of the 25th of May 1802.

project or did not, it is certain that the former ſovereigns, oligarchies as well as democracies took the lead in the meaſures to ſubvert the central government, and that the former ſubjects of thoſe ſovereigns only followed. In leſs than two months they came to a better underſtanding, and an almoſt unanimous concert. It was eaſy to ſhew that the organization of the conſtitution left no liberty to the people, and that any intereſt which prevailed in the ſenate would domineer over the country. The objections principally inſiſted on were, that the government was too expenſive, ill-adopted to their localities, and too like the French in its powers. The latter reaſon was not ſet forth in any of their public acts; but was frequently aſſigned in their converſations. The ſecond is ſo vague as to have been intended, I ſuppoſe, to conceal the third.

A peruſal of the conſtitution itſelf* will prove that the objection to it on the ſcore of liberty is well founded. Of this a ſtranger can be judge. We muſt receive that againſt its expenſiveneſs from thoſe, whoſe oppoſition to it followed their experience.

A conſtitution,

* I meant to have added it in an appendix; but the rat is now dead, and it is uſeleſs to drag it forth.

A conſtitution, which is ſo organized as to render nugatory the elections of repreſentatives on the part of the people, is politically a deſpotiſm, any other proviſions notwithſtanding. In fact there is left in ſuch a caſe every opportunity for abuſe, and no redreſs but arms. Of two juries, which elect themſelves, and cannot each conſiſt of more than forty-five members, one offers a liſt of perſons fit to be repreſentatives, and the other jury *chooſes out of that liſt the repreſentatives of the people* in office for life. A ſenate of twenty-four filtrated from theſe pretended repreſentatives, propoſes, withdraws, or modifies every plan of a law, and as for the *repreſentatives of the people* they can offer no bill whatever. A federal was not ſuppoſed to be as manageable as a ſingle government; or if managed, it ſtill left many others to be gained. Hence I believe the cauſe of that violence done to the moſt darling prepoſſeſſions of the Swiſs, in aboliſhing their cantonal politics. Provided the central government was dependent on France, the more it was independent of the Swiſs, the better for the foreign intereſt; and hence a new reaſon for admitting into this provincial conſtitution no portion of popular liberty. The liberty of the preſs is never mentioned, which is a great evil, where it is the practice of the conſtituted authorities to attribute to themſelves every thing, that is not expreſsly reſerved. Whereas the contrary would be the better practice,

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to arrogate to themſelves notwithſtanding, which they did not expreſsly receive.

As might be expected in ſuch a ferment of the public mind, leading men were variouſly repreſented: *Reding* and *Dolder* more than any others engaged the activity of cenſure or approbation. It would be uncandid to repeat the exaggerations of the partizans of either; but the medium of what was allowed on all ſides is, that *Aloys Reding* is a man of great firmneſs and intrepidity, a good ſoldier who had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf advantageouſly againſt the French, and who would not fear to meet them again on equal terms. His want of talents as a ſtateſman was inſiſted on by his enemies, and his friends were ſilent. He belongs to one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed families of Schweitz: this, together with his perſonal qualifications, gave him a lead in the canton which led Helvetia. *Dolder* was acknowledged by all parties to be a man of abilities; but capable of uſing them well or ill, as might ſuit his perſonal views. He had already obtained the no very enviable diſtinction of being ſelected as the fitteſt aſſociate for *Ochs*, in the Helvetic directory. This favour was conferred on him by Rapinat, when that rapacious pro-conſul lorded over Swiſſerland with all the deſpotiſm of an Iriſh viceroy. The number of *Dolder*'s cenſurers was increaſed by ſome circumſtances in his private life, which ſhocked the purity of morals in a country where they are

ſtill reſpected; but which, in Paris or London, would not be deemed unbecoming the head of the government. *Dolder* is a native of the canton of Zuric, and owes his riſe from an humble ſtation to his ſuppleneſs and his talents. He had ſupplanted *Reding* in the government, and contrived to ſecure to himſelf the favour of the French, by whom he has been ſupported ever ſince. When we ſee a magiſtrate, without the confidence of his countrymen, maintained in the higheſt ſtation by the aſſiſtance of a foreign power, we cannot be at a loſs, which to attribute his continuance in office to the love of his country or of his place; nor to foreſee whether he will be moſt faithful to the authority which ſupports him, or to the nation which he rules. However frequent the examples of political delinquency, every honourable mind muſt deſpiſe a baſe ſpirit, and condemn him, whoever he may be, that upholds over his native country the dominion of any other.

From the moment that France gave a government to the Swiſs, its influence was unbounded in their councils. While it had an army in their country, every agent of the adminiſtration was indefatigable in praiſes of the happy connexion which ſubſiſted between theſe free republics. But the moment that army was withdrawn, the fabric it had reared, crumbled almoſt without an effort; and every unſhackeled tongue reſounded only the praiſes of independence. In as much as the ſubjection of

Swiſſerland

Swifferland is an advantage to France, it muſt have given a government once more to that country, and ſent back its armies to enforce it. The laſt ſubjugation is therefore a ſequel of the firſt, and reſts on thoſe conveniencies, which are as ſatisfactory as juſtice to the conſciences of cabinets. One cannot have viewed the country, without conſidering what are the advantages of itspoſſeſſion to the French, and what the effects to Italy and the empire: eſpecially as the policy of occupying it has been queſtioned by a perſon of ſuch high military authority, as Carnot.

Its forward poſition, with regard to the military operations to be carried on againſt France from Italy and Auſtria, breaks all communication between the armies of the enemy; while on the contrary, it connects and conſolidates the operations of the French. Here their centre is inexpugnable, and if even their wings are forced back, the enemy cannot advance to the Rhine or the Var, without leaving his rear and all his communications expoſed. The French can receive here all the reinforcements they may want, and iſſuing with ſuperior numbers from this centre, carry an army in a few marches to the Danube or the Po.

It is the central point of the chain of Alps which ſeparate France, Italy, and Germany, and contains the ſources of ſeveral great rivers which flow

through theſe countries. It conſequently affords along the vallies of theſe waters, inlets of offenſive warfare, that render deciſive the advantages of the army which occupies it, above all of a French army; ſince the paſſages it opens into Italy and Germany, are far more numerous than thoſe into France.

Italy was conquered by great atchievements and great good fortune; but ſtill Auſtria had greater facilities than France, of pouring armies into it while Swiſſerland was neuter; hence the utility of poſſeſſing this country for the maintenance of that conqueſt. That advantage became very apparent, after Italy had been loſt in conſequence of the groſſeſt faults. In ſuch a conjuncture, it was alone the poſſeſſion of Swiſſerland, which enabled the army of reſerve to cut off the communications of the Auſtrians, and by one fortunate battle, to deprive them of the fruits of two glorious campaigns. To be perfectly ſenſible how much the poſſeſſion of Swiſſerland, more than any thing elſe, contributed to the ſucceſs of the French, let us ſuppoſe the army of reſerve to have entered Italy where Bonaparte firſt penetrated, and a victory like that of Marengo to have been immediately obtained; yet, what a ſeries of other victories equally brilliant with thoſe of ninety-five and ninety-ſix, would have been ſtill requiſite, before the Imperialiſts could be driven behind

behind the Mincio? conſequently what innumerable chances of defending Italy?

After the French had been over-powered at Stockach, it was the poſſeſſion of Swiſſerland which kept the war out of France. The Auſtrian army dared not advance into Alſace, nor even to that part of the Rhine, becauſe, if it did, its communications would have been infallibly cut. Swiſſerland afforded the beſt poſſible retreat, for it was on the flank of the victorious army, which had the mortification of deriving no greater profit from its victory, than not to be itſelf attacked, and of ſeeing the enemy in an impregnable poſition, ſecurely waiting for thoſe reinforcements, which were to renew the wonted career of his conqueſts. It is, perhaps, not too much to advance, that Swiſſerland in the hands of the French, puts Italy and Auſtria at their feet.

Carnot alledges* that the neutrality of Swiſſerland ſpares to France an army of forty thouſand men. Whenever a war was only a paſtime of kings, it was very convenient for all parties, to have a conſiderable portion of their frontiers ſecured without expence, by the neutrality of this country; in which caſe I admit, the force of the argument. When an aſſailing force had nothing to offer the Swiſs, but the naked horrors of war, forty thouſand

* Anſwer to Baileul's report.

men

men would not have been too many to balance their hoſtility. France as a monarchy could not have conquered Swiſſerland. As ſuch, it would not have found any allies; for it would not have emancipated the ſubjects of the oligarchies from a congenial deſpotiſm. It would then appear as a mere enemy, offering unqualified hoſtility to all parties. Self-intereſt, and patriotic enthuſiaſm, would combine to defeat it. But when the principles of the French revolution, together with the abuſes of the governments of Swiſſerland, had opened the gates of the country to the French armies, and given them a hundred friends for one enemy, its neutrality was uſeful no longer, except to the remnants of the coalition.

A war, which involved principles that intereſted all mankind, could not conclude like ſquabbles begun in wantonneſs, and ended from laſſitude. When nations, and not ſimple armies are concerned, the effect muſt bear ſome proportion to the magnitude of the power. Thus the wars for religious freedom, changed the face of Europe once before, and the war for political liberty has changed it again.

Reaſon, juſtice, humanity, have too much cauſe to accuſe ſelfiſh policy and abuſed power; but who of thoſe that formed the coalition againſt France, has a right to caſt the ſtone? When the great powers

powers had united to repreſs the ſpirit of freedom, did they not force into the confederacy ſuch of the weak ones as were reluctant? and if their own tactics were employed againſt them, alas! it is alone the friend of liberty who is entitled to complain.

The oligarchies of Swiſſerland themſelves, bore an active and conſpicuous enmity to the French cauſe from the beginning: even before it was marked by any of thoſe atrocities which defiled its progreſs, and when a diſlike of it muſt have been an averſion to the rights of man. Reſentment at ſuch conduct, the contagion of ſuch example, co-operating with the views of intereſt already ſtated, would in the breaſt of the directory be incentives, not juſtifiable indeed, but human. The confederates were ſucceſsful in exciting the fanataciſm of religion againſt the French: theſe were more ſucceſsful in rouſing againſt the confederates the ſpirit of liberty. The enemies of the revolution gave the firſt example of deeming every thing lawful which could forward their deſigns. The governors of France adopted whatever policy could moſt annoy their foes. When there was on all ſides a convention of practice, to make convenience alone the principle of action, it was impoſſible that the importance of Swiſſerland could eſcape the rulers of France.

A temporary

A temporary intereſt concurred with thoſe more permanent ones that have been mentioned. There were twenty-five millions of livres in the treaſury of Berne, which were wanted by Bonaparte, to equip his expedition to Egypt.

Swiſſerland might as yet, perhaps, have enjoyed a ſort of tranquillity, except for the French revolution. This great event opened a conſolatory proſpect to all thoſe who ſuffered oppreſſion, but until then, were hopeleſs of redreſs. It alſo more fully developed to the people the nature of their own rights, and of the authority of their rulers. Againſt that length of preſcription, which before ſeemed to legitimate abuſe, it oppoſed the neceſſity of unequivocal aſſent between beings of the ſame nature. It unmaſked every prejudice, it joſtled every habit, for a moment it made mankind beings of mere reaſon, and afterward all paſſion. To the ſcrutiny of ſuch men, Swiſſerland would readily offer abuſes; but even to myſelf, a tranquil obſerver, the reſult of enquiry has been a complete conviction, that the great majority of the people of Swiſſerland poſſeſſed no political liberty, that there were many things which required reform, which their own rulers would never rectify, and which therefore made the influence of France eaſy and inevitable.

Of the thirteen cantons, the government was oligarchical in ſeven. The burgeſſes of the capital towns

towns were ſovereigns of the country; and even certain families of ſome of theſe towns, held the ſovereignty in hereditary ſucceſſion. From ſovereigns of this ſort, often needy, often illiterate, always expoſed to the ſhocks of rivalſhip, and the ſallies of reſentment, independent of popular election, and unamenable to any tribunal on the part of the commons, what could be expected but what happened! Theſe were conſtant acts of partiality, frequent meanneſſes, and occaſional oppreſſion. In general, the organization conſiſted of two councils, excluſively choſen from theſe privileged burgeſſes. The councils thus compoſed, poſſeſſed the legiſlative, executive, and judiciary powers. No ſovereign will neglect his own intereſt; accordingly the ſovereign traders of Zuric would not permit the ſubject manufacturers of the canton, to purchaſe the raw material from any but a burgeſs, nor ſell their goods to any other purchaſer. The trade of boiler and dyer was lucrative: it was made an appanage for the royal family of burgeſſes. The town of Schafhauſen dealt in pork, and no peaſant was allowed to re-ſell a pig. The profeſſion of a lawyer was lucrative, and in moſt cantons it was reſerved to the oligarchs. The office of a clergyman is advantageous and honourable; under the dominion of Schafhauſen and Zuric, no one could be a miniſter but a burgeſs. The proteſtant oligarchies were more enlightened than the catholic ones,

for

for the latter did not reſerve the prieſthood excluſively to their own order.

For the due adminiſtration of juſtice there were not preciſe laws to diſtinguiſh crimes, and appropriate puniſhments. No law to protect the accuſed againſt the caprice or paſſion of the judge; none for allowing him council and every means of defence. The cuſtom was moreover to refer the caſe to the judge whoſe turn it was to preſide, whatever might be his qualifications. But though there had been laws for all this, what would they avail a people who had not the protection of political power? They could not avail them againſt the enmity of the ſovereign; but they would have been erviceable between man and man. I took pains, on ſome occaſions, to explain the nature of the trial by jury, and of the bill of habeas corpus, in the hope that another revolution would not paſs, without communicating their ineſtimable advantages to the people of this country.

More than one half of the population of Swiſſerland was in the condition of ſubjects to the thirteen cantons, who ſent in their turn ſome one of the royal family, or the higheſt bidder, to govern in their name, and make his own fortune. In theſe demi-republics, none had the privileges of republicans, but the tribes of the ſovereign towns, or cantons. The reſt were as much ſubjects as if they lived

lived under any monarchy, and had all the same reasons as such subjects to desire a change. Tithes formed a principal part of the revenues of the cantons. The citizens paid them at a thirteenth, and the subjects at a tenth. The subjects were obliged to pay for the public roads, and to defray some other charges.

The state of education in these pretended republics was as much neglected as in any country whatever. Schools for the use of the mass of the people were by no means encouraged, for "it was "not expedient to make the common people too "knowing". Science and philosophy are but scanty obligations to the German cantons; but to do them justice, theology is much indebted to their attention. The mass of the people is very ignorant. Where you hardly find curiosity enough to read a newspaper, there cannot, in general, be enough to peruse volumes. In Zuric, a town of twelve or thirteen thousand inhabitants, there was no public place for reading the news, but the coffee litteraire, a novel establishment, and the sword inn.

That the happiness of these cantons was not what some persons pretend, who wish to encrease the odium of the French invasion, will appear from the troubles and insurrections which have occurred from time to time. In 1780 the Zuricers had to take the field against a revolt of the municipal town of Stein. In 1778 the subjects of the oligarchy of Fribourg were in a state of insurrection against the sovereign

ſovereign. The Zuricers and Berneſe had frequent employment in the Pays-de-Vaud; and theſe inſurrections were not on the principles of the rights of man, but againſt fragrant acts of oppreſſion and abuſes of power. The war of the peaſants in the ſeventeenth century, the inſurrection of the county of Werdenburg in 1719 and 1722, that of the Low Valais in 1790, are accuſations of bad government and injuſtice. The latter inſurrection was occaſioned by the extortion and rapacity of a bailli, and ſuppreſſed by the united forces of the democratic lords of the Upper Valais, and the oligarchical ſeigneurs of Berne. Some communes of the canton of Zuric dared to remonſtrate in 1795 againſt certain flagrant abuſes, for which theſe unfortunate communes were puniſhed with the utmoſt fury. In a country whoſe liberty, ſuch as it was, ſprung from the denial of juſtice and inſufferable tyranny, magiſtrates ſo far forgot themſelves as to deny the limitation of their powers. They forgot that the rebellion of 1308 had eſtabliſhed the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion. The democracies as well as the oligarchies cordially united to cruſh theſe unfortunate rebellions; for the democracies had their ſubjects likewiſe. The whole weight of the confederacy was ready to fall on whoever ſtruggled for a redreſs of grievances. Such a combination was far too great an overmatch for the complainants, and no neighbouring power would regard the wrongs of ſubjects before the French revolution. But every

where,

where, the principles of this found as many friends, as there were perſons who ſuffered oppreſſion; and as many enemies, as there were men who committed injuſtice. Hence the diminutive ſovereigns of Swiſſerland were as ſeriouſly alarmed as the potentates of Europe. They took a clandeſtine part in the quarrel of princes. Their ſubjects gradually ſided with the perſons of their own condition; notwithſtanding every effort of the oligarchy and the clergy to miſlead and fanaticiſe them. Such was the condition in which the rulers of France found Swiſſerland.

But where there exiſted ſo many wrongs, where there were ſo many rooted antipathies and heart-burnings, where there were ſo many obſtacles to union, it was abſolutely requiſite that all parties ſhould have ſunk to a level of inſignificance, before they could ever join one another in the cauſe of equal liberty. Some ſuch exterior force, as would preſs forward to its own purpoſes with an undiſtinguiſhing diſregard of all Swiſs parties among themſelves, was neceſſary before theſe could amalgamate into one people, or be induced to give up petty domination in order to aſſert national freedom. I do not really ſee then what cauſe an impartial obſerver would have to regret the revolution of 1798 if that of 1802 had been ſuffered to complete itſelf.

FRAUENFELD

FRAUENFELD.

Leave Zuric at five o'clock in the morning with my guide, that is, my itinerary and map under my arm, and again croſs part of the Zuricerberg. The road is very good, and leads for a ſhort diſtance from the town through vineyards, but preſently after the cultivation changes. The ſoil appeared to me a clayey loam, and bore rich crops. The ſummits of the hills are wooded, but on the ſides they were cultivated with the plough and ſpade as far as fertility extended. The bottoms are rich paſtures or meadows. In ſome places I ſaw good bog-turf dug out of the middle of a fine meadow, but with great attention not to injure a bit more of the ſward than was abſolutely neceſſary. I alſo met large tranſports of this fuel going to Zuric. The villages are numerous; the houſes always comfortable, often neat, and no want of well looking inns. Which latter circumſtance proves, I think, that the inhabitants can ſpare good deal of money for recreation. All the tenures of land here are perpetuities. At Baſerſdorf I met a genteel looking man, who was going to Winterthur, to be preſent at an aſſembly of volunteers, who were ſummoned for that day in order to be organized. This perſonage was a *ci-devant* man of great conſequence, being one of the royal family of Zuric burgeſſes. Having himſelf had the goodneſs to acquaint me with this circumſtance,

cumſtance, I felt my generoſity concerned, to behave to him with all the reſpect due to an unfortunate prince. Several reflections I might here add on the inſtability of human greatneſs, if ſuch things were not become mere common place for the laſt twelve years. By this gentleman I was told the ſame ſtory which I received from every body elſe, that the central government was too expenſive, and that the little cantons would deliver Swiſſerland. *Reding* is a great hero in his mind: every where the talk is of *Aloys Reding*, and very little about the organization to be adopted. It augurs badly, that the public ſhould buſy itſelf ſo much more about what an individual is doing, than the nature of the thing, or what they ſhould do themſelves.

At Winterthur we ſaw between four and five hundred peaſants, who came here on the bare invitation of the magiſtrate of the diſtrict, to be formed into companies of ſelect men for the ſupport of the government. My companion and I ſtopped to breakfaſt at the inn where we found them aſſembled. They were refreſhing themſelves likewiſe with good bread and cheeſe, and very tolerable wine. The cauſe of the meeting was freely and noiſily diſcuſſed, and the opinion unanimous, that they ſhould never fire a ſhot againſt their countrymen. The little cantons, ſaid they, want to make us free and independent, why ſhould we oppoſe them for the ſake of ſupporting a government that is ſold to.

to.—But we will organize, and fight with them, if it ever comes to that. I was rather ſurpriſed at this ſpirit among men who had been abettors of the revolution; but my informant aſſured me, that the ancient regime was for ever abandoned, and that the former lords themſelves would be now quite happy to have it in their power to ſettle their government on the baſis of a complete communion of rights and equal repreſentation. They would like to be lords ſtill if they could; but this being no longer in their power, they are at laſt ſatisfied to be ſimple Swiſs freemen. Common ſubjection *makes them wiſe.*

Winterthur is a handſome proſperous town, trades extenſively, and has ſeveral manufactures. This town though in the canton of Zuric, had privileges which protected its commerce. It was for a long time an Imperial city, and has the ſtain, that ſome of its forces fought againſt the independence of Swiſſerland at Sempach, Nafels, and Amſtoſs.

Beyond the town, on the road to Frauenfeld, are ſome handſome villas, the erections of commercial opulence. Farther on, the ſoil of the vallies is deep, they plough with four of the fineſt oxen in a team, indeed horſes are little uſed even for draught. I judge the farming here to be good, becauſe I ſee no weeds among the corn, and that there are many leguminous crops. The whole country

country is close, full of gardens, orchards and ditches.

On this road there was a severe rencontre between the Austrians and French. The Austrians were surprised on their march, and beaten; but rallied the next day, and entered Winterthur. No country could be more favourable to the French manner of fighting, to that at least of their light troops, who form the strength of their armies. It is to scatter through woods and coppices, cover themselves behind ditches, or even single trees, and take good aim against the enemy. Every soldier, like a hunter, exercises his own talents, and studies, by what stratagems he can circumvent his adversary. They are at the same time brave and disciplined enough to form the line, and charge whenever they are ordered. In this manner they constantly go before the columns of march, and beat a country as closely as could be done by so many spaniels. They employ the enemy's front, while columns of more serious attack are directed against his flanks. To these manœuvres which are very simple, they are chiefly indebted for their successes. I was informed by an officer in Germany, that, in the late war, the Austrian grenadiers were by the Archduke Charles made to fight in the same manner. That is, the best troops perhaps in the world for manœuvring in a plain, or in an open country, possessing the highest tactical discipline, and the

moſt ſteady courage, were made to fight like troops whoſe diſcipline amounted to active attacks in a ſcattered order, unleſs attacked by cavalry, when they formed into columns or ſquares.

Frauenfeld is a pretty enough town, having ſeveral handſome buildings, particularly that in which the deputies of the Helvetic confederacy uſed to aſſemble every year in the beginning of July. The town was a ſcene of feſtivity to the inhabitants at that ſeaſon, and of inſtruction to travellers, many of whom regulated their journey through Swiſſerland in ſuch a manner as to be preſent. All the advantages of ſuch aſſemblies have been loſt to the town by the conſtitution one and indiviſible. In conſequence, the inhabitants alledge a reaſon the more for diſliking the central government.

I met here with a proclamation from the landamman* council of Schweitz to the municipalities and authorities of the former confederacy. Among other things, they ſay in it in the name of the people, when the new conſtitution was ſubmitted to our acceptance, we unanimouſly rejected it. Why then ſhould it be binding on us? The people of Glaris give the ſame reaſon for rejecting it, and ſecondly, That according to the peace of Luneville they

* This is the name given to the chief magiſtrate, and means what he ſhould be, *the man of the country*.

they were authorized to adopt a form of government suited to their wants and the situation of their country, &c. Thirdly, That in consequence of that treaty as well as their inherent rights, they would choose a form of government for themselves, oppressive to no one, and remain within their former cantonal limits. The reason of this I found was, that some of their former subjects, having been incorporated with the canton, were more disposed in favour of the new order of things, which put them, at least, on an equal footing with the rest. Lastly, They declare that they renounce for ever all former seignioral rights over their dependent lordships, acknowledge them free and independent, and the new as well as the old cantons as their friends and brethren. These declarations had an excellent effect in reconciling the former dependents to the projected change: and certainly it was reasonable they should dismiss all fear, for their condition was left in their own power,

CONSTANCE.

From Frauenfeld I came to breakfast to Muhlheim. Here, in like manner as happened to me at other places, they served my bread and milk, with as much attention and civility as if I had ordered the most costly fare in the house. The inn was clean and seemed to be very well kept. Besides this one, there is another in the village equally well

looking. Thus far is a beautiful rich vale, the ſides of the road are planted with apple and pear trees, ſome of which had the girth and nearly the height of elms The year a good fruit one, for almoſt all the trees are propped. Before the peaſants houſes are ſmall plots of ſallad and garden vegetables, very neatly and well cultivated. They are an ornament to the habitations, and denote the comfort of the inmates. But we need not be ſurpriſed, the landed tenures of theſe peaſants are perpetuities.

From the brow of a hill on this road, within a league of Conſtance, is a moſt delightful proſpect. The fine lake of Conſtance appears to the right, another fine expanſion of the Rhine to the left, in which is a very pictureſque iſland, having a handſome grove, a well-looking church with an elevated ſpire, and a large village, which I was told was uncommonly populous, and the people comfortable. The town is built on the ſtrait between thoſe two parts of the lake. No ſituation can by its poſition be more favourable to commerce, and yet, of this there is very little. The intermediate country ſeems level from the height on which you are placed, but populous and cultivated. The oppoſite ſhores are elevated, enlivened with country-houſes, and covered with vineyards, which, if a traveller paſſed through Swabia, he muſt know produce good wine.

Moſt

Moſt perſons who only viſit Conſtance, ſtop at the eagle. It has a good table d'hote, and is in every reſpect a good inn. The town is a melancholy looking place, with every appearance of having fallen off from a degree of former proſperity. I ſhould expect a great deal from its favourable ſituation if it had not been ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Here they had a company of comedians, and at Zuric, which is fifty times as opulent, they had none. It is becauſe the reformation aſſumed an auſterity of manners which is not yet worn out. Though it was Sunday, I thought I might avail myſelf of my quality of catholic to go to the play, after being ſo long a time that I could not make merry, with even whiſtling on the ſabbath. The ſpectators conſiſted of ſome canons with their gold croſſes, and ſuch a ſhabby ſet beſides, as I ſeldom ſaw at any place of public amuſement within doors.

Were I a religious antiquarian, here is a fine field; for they ſtill ſhew the chamber where aſſembled the famous council. But the lord forgive me, I had not devotion enough to viſit a place, that, with all deference to the infallibility of the reſpectable perſonages, had more in it of the ſpirit which ſends people to Botany-bay and Guiana, than of the ſpirit of god. If in this judgment I ſhould even be in error, as it certainly is invincible, I hope ſtill to be ſaved. Poſſibly, this trifle may fall into the hands of perſons who do not know, that, notwithſtanding the burning of poor Huſs, there are many Huſſites

Huſſites at this day in Bohemia, while the principles of the reformation are every where. An inſtance of the difficulty of ſubverting the deciſions of reaſon, eſpecially when men have ſuffered for them; and a conſolation to thoſe who are perſecuted for the truth, that it is great and will prevail.

The table d'hote of a much frequented inn, is an admirable place for collecting intelligence. Perſons are conſtantly arriving from all quarters, and every one wiſhes to ſhew himſelf informed, particularly at ſuch a period as this, when all Swiſſerland is in a ferment. I frequently fell in with travellers, and it is ſingular enough, that I did not meet one, who was not a friend to the revolution then going forward. But now and then I met with a Swiſs who condemned it. Among others a gentleman at the eagle, who, I ſhould remark, wore the French uniform. From him I learned that the conſtitution of the 25th of May, 1802, was accepted by two hundred and twenty-two thouſand four hundred and fifty actually voting, and ſuppoſed to vote *virtually, by remaining ſilent.* This is not the firſt quibble I knew about a thing being done *virtually*, when it was not done at all. A more egregious fallacy than the preſent never reſted on a ſophiſm. I will even venture to ſay, that, in moſt caſes, any queſtion will paſs by the ſame proceſs in whatever manner it is propoſed, be the ſame the negative or the affirmative. The numbers actually rejecting were ſeventy-three thouſand and twelve, though the French troops

troops were yet in the country; and three cantons refuſed it without a diviſion. But the ſame gentleman, who was really a ſhrewd man, in order to prove to me that the conſtitution muſt ſtand, made uſe of an argument that was of more weight than the conſent of the people. Taking down the map of Europe, he put a finger on France and another on Italy. "Theſe two countries," ſays he, "belong to Bonaparte, and do not you ſee that Swiſſerland connects them."

The rate of living at this inn was about five ſhillings a day, for a good apartment, tea in the morning, ſimply as a beverage, dinner at one o'clock, ſupper at nine, and two bottles of wine, but ſomewhat leſs than the ordinary Iriſh bottles. The misfortunes of the French emigrants had brought to this town a great deal of gaiety and ſome money. They were here at one time I was told to the number of fifteen hundred. But now there only remained a few, who choſe to retain the penſions which they had from the king of England. Their abſence was regretted in one reſpect, though I am willing to believe, that there was alſo a good deal of pleaſure at the alleviation of their reverſes.

ARBON.

Having remained at Conſtance the greater part of two days, being full as much as it deſerved, and diſappointed of ſeeing an intereſting acquaintance, whom

whom I expected to meet there, I left it on the afternoon of the ſecond. The poſtmaſter of Hool was returning home, and I took a ſeat with him, as well for the ſake of converſing with a man whom I expected to find a chronicle of recent events, as becauſe the day was ſtill exceſſively hot. The diſtance about ten miles, and the fare equal to two ſhillings. He complained bitterly of the requiſitions of the hoſtile armies, between whom he made no other diſtinction, than that the French robbed with politeneſs, and the Auſtrians and Ruſſians with brutality. I could perceive, however, that he was moſt ſevere on the latter. This was not the firſt time I had obſerved the difference of eſtimation occaſioned by manners, where all things elſe were equal. I had been from nearly the mouth of the Lahn to the borders of Swiſſerland, and from the confines of Auſtria to the neighbourhood of Maſkirch, in all which extent, the French armies had among the poorer claſſes more friends than the Auſtrians, and this owing only to the difference of their manners; the French ſoldier paid for nothing; but then when he was quartered in a peaſant's houſe, he lamented that he had not money, ſpoke with civility, aſſiſted in whatever work was going forward in the houſe, or in the ſtable, careſſed the children, and complimented the women. The Auſtrian ſoldier paid half the price of the article, damned the family, flouriſhed his ſtick, was moroſe when he was not inſolent, and loſt his money and his thanks. But if the French had friends among the ſame deſcription of perſons

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in Swiſſerland, it was my lot to meet with very few of them. We could forgive the French, was ſaid, if they only took our money.

What I heard moſt heavily complained of was, the ſeizure of all the boats on the lake, to form colonel Williams's flotilla. This was a conſiderable hardſhip to men who fiſh, and traffic a great deal. After all, theſe water-parties of colonel Williams, for they were nothing better, produced no good effect adequate to the expence. No deſcents from them could make any material impreſſion on the poſitions of the French army, they could give no ſerious alarm to ſuch a general as Maſſena; and, in fact, the impreſſion was made from another quarter.

This drive from Conſtance to Arbon is ſingularly beautiful. It runs along the lake, but not always on the ſtrand. The intention of ſhortening the road, has cauſed it to paſs ſometimes through vineyards, and to be led at other times through orchards. From ſeveral points on the way, may be ſeen an extent of the lake equal to about twenty-five miles in length, and ten or twelve in breadth. The oppoſite ſhore has ſeveral pictureſque towns, that look well at that diſtance. As you advance, orchards and corn-fields become more numerous, villages are met with every half hour, preſenting the houſes of rich farmers and comfortable peaſants. The fruit trees

are

are here even more majeſtic than in the other parts of Turgovia. Through the whole of this diſtrict they make a great deal of *muſt*, a liquor preſſed from a mixture of half pears and half apples; but to my palate, not near ſo pleaſant as either cider or perry. Theſe great fruit trees ſtood almoſt as far aſunder, as ornamental trees would in a gentleman's demeſne; and the ground about them was ſown with corn. I aſked the poſtmaſter if it was not injured by ſo much ſhade. He ſaid it was in ordinary years, but that in this diſtrict, the fruit crop was that which they moſt valued, and looked on whatever corn they reaped, as ſo much accidental profit. At the back of this rich country, are ſeen the majeſtic mountains of Sentis; and though thirty miles diſtant from the road, they ſeem as near as the mountains of the county of Dublin do to that city. At this place I had another view of the Alps, and to a ſtranger's eye, it was indeed exquiſite to behold the grey face of their enormous rocks, brightened by the evening ſun. It was the wrinkled forehead of nature, exhibiting the ſatisfactory aſpect of joy.

When I was taking leave of the poſtmaſter, he recommended me to ſtop in Arbon, at the houſe of a friend of his. I did ſo, which brought me acquainted with his ſon, whom I met there at ſupper with a large party of other farmers. I joined the group, and witneſſed a very noiſy diſcuſſion on the glory of the little cantons, as well the merit of the changes they

they were effecting. Perhaps it is improper to ſay diſcuſſion, where the opinions were all on one ſide. But ſuch I have moſtly found them as yet. We had a good ſupper and good wine, with a moderate ſized bottle of which I contented myſelf. Not ſo the reſt of the gueſts, who plied it as kindly as any of my own dear countrymen could have done. I do not know whether to call it a heightening of our entertainment, that we were occaſionally ſerved by the daughter of the houſe, one of the fineſt girls I have any where ſeen, and genteel withal. I am romantic enough, to feel uneaſy when I receive menial ſervices from female lovelineſs. I vow I would rather be my own cupbearer; but ſince I ſhould take it from her hands, to return the compliment, I drank a full bumper to her inclinations, wiſhing her, as we do to the ſweet girls in Ireland, a good huſband and ſoon. My bill for ſupper, and a very good bed, arranged by the fair hands of this young lady, was ſixteen pence.

It was dark when I arrived, which made me loiter a little in the morning about this pretty town. As uſual with me on this journey, I was abroad to ſee the ſun riſe: a ſpectacle which no frequency of obſervation has ever leſſened my pleaſure in beholding. But certainly it is moſt grand to ſee him emerging from behind a huge mountain, which ſeems to approximate his preſence; and caſting over the boſom of ſo beautiful a lake, a mantle of the moſt vivid

vivid red, while the gentle curling of the waves multiplies a thouſand fold the brilliant play of his beams. Arbon is very commercial, and has much of that appearance in its good houſes, and above all in the good ſtate of repair which marks the habitations of ready monied men. It was not worth while ſtaying for breakfaſt, to have my coffee poured out by an old woman, who came, one would think, to relieve the witches. The young hoſteſs had not yet riſen. I wiſhed her ſlumbers might be pleaſant, and

> When ſugar'd words frae wooers lips ſhall fa',
> That girning marriage ne'er may end them a'.*

The inhabitants of this town are of both communions, and immediately embraced the revolution; for which it was attacked by ſix hundred peaſants from St. Gal. This, every body knows, is a catholic diſtrict; and certainly the proteſtant parts of Swiſſerland have the merit, or demerit, of giving the revolution the readieſt reception. Setting apart the influence of the clergy, which was hoſtile in both religions, I believe the moſt ſolid reaſon of this difference is to be found in the oligarchical governments of the two great proteſtant cantons of Berne and Zuric. There is nothing diſpoſes men in favour of a revolution, like an unjuſt government.

RHEINECK.

* The gentle ſhepherd.

RHEINECK.

From Arbon to Roſchach, the road is moſtly along the lake, and offers in abundance the various beauties of a water and a mountain proſpect. The town of Roſchach has a large and convenient port, and owes to the munificence of an abbot of St. Gal, an edifice of great grandeur and utility—an immenſe corn magazine, the great depot of what comes of that article from Swabia, and the great mart of it for Swiſſerland. The houſes are in general well built: that of Mr. Bayer, a merchant here, would be a fine one in any city. Though a ſtranger cannot always ſee the interior of ſuch places, yet all his generous affections are gratified, wherever he ſees neat, ſubſtantial habitations, and that mean hovels by the ſide of great manſions, do not accuſe the few of monopolizing the general profits of labour.

The day was already ſufficiently advanced, to remove that curtain of clouds, which, in the neighbourhood of mountains, intercepts the view in the morning. By aſcending the hill between this and Rheineck, the admirer of what is grand and beautiful in nature, will find himſelf, I think, much delighted. The various coloured foliage of the trees, the highly cultivated baſe of the mountain, the grouping of theſe objects, the town, the lake, the oppoſite mountains of Germany, and the city

of

of Lindau, are the proſpects before him. As to turning a piece out of the way, it ſhould not be conſidered. He muſt not undertake a pedeſtrian tour, who is impatient to end it; who cannot loiter on the ſide of a hill, or by the banks of a river; who is not careleſs about the deviations of the road, if they lead to ſome object of his enquiries.

Between Roſchach and this town, one meets with ſeveral patches of Indian corn, after having cleared a projection of the chain of mountains on the right. The ſoil is a deep mould, and appears to be cultivated like a garden.

Rheineck, is a romantic pretty ſpot, ſmall but neat, near where the Rhine falls into the lake of Conſtance. The over-hanging mountain, with its vineyards and woods, gives it a very rural appearance. If you chooſe that ſide, you extend your horizon at pleaſure: if you turn to the oppoſite ſide, there is a ſequeſtered walk delightfully ſhaded, and the view for this time, is reſtrained to the river and its banks, by the Alps of the Voralberg. I remember to have ſeen many perſons during the war, puzzled by this ſame Voralberg, and look in many a map for ſuch mountain, without finding it. The French, by diſfiguring the real name, have been, I imagine, the cauſe of the confuſion. What they call the Voralberg, is a country of at leaſt thirty miles long, from the Adlerberg in the Griſons,

to

to Bregenz, and the diſtrict is called the *Vor-Adlerberg*, or the country before the Adlerberg. It was of the utmoſt importance during the war, as it is in the rear of the famous paſs of Feldkirch, and oppoſite to the important poſition of Rheineck.

While I was in this place, I ſaw a proclamation from the *underſtadthalter*, or ſub-prefect, to warn the people entruſted to his paternal government, that there was in circulation *a falſe louis-d'or*. The gentleman ſtrutted about with his gold chain, and an handſome ſalary for doing this, and other acts equally important. Under the preſent conſtitution, the number of magiſtrates is too much increaſed, and, with them, the patronage of the government, which is the expence of the people. Every village almoſt had in it ſome agent of the executive council. The government ſhewed itſelf every where, and every moment; either through its own acts, or thoſe of its prefects and ſub-prefects. If a people, ſtunned by the conſtant din of Ariſtides the juſt, grew impatient and removed him, we need not be ſurpriſed were it but from mere impatience, that another people ſhould become tired of an inceſſant government; and ſuch a one too, as had not the ſhield of juſtice to put before itſelf.

From Rheineck, I had two roads, both of which are intereſting. To proceed by the one up the valley of the Rhine, and viſit Feldkirch, Sargans, Coire,

Coire, and turn off to Altorf. For the time I had to ſpare, however, this was too great a circle to embrace, unleſs I ſhould hurry through, and glance only at objects as I paſſed them. I preferred therefore to contract my tour, and ſee thoſe things well which I viſited.

GAISS.

For ſome diſtance on this ſide of Rheineck, there is a path cloſe to the brink of the Rhine, not gravelled nor conducted with art, but wild and devious, according as the bank is indented by the impulſe of the current; or a cottage and an orchard throw the line of walk into a new direction. Within half muſket-ſhot is an excellent highway; and there the foot traveller congratulates himſelf, that he is not going in a ſtyle, which would force him to take the leſs agreeable road. When he does, however, come at laſt into the carriage road, there is every thing to make it ſingular and delightful. For about a league, the valley is a continued village; but inſtead of forming a ſtreet, or being connected, the houſes are for the moſt part ſeparately emboſomed in their own orchards, while the majeſtic fruit trees throw an ample ſhade not alone over the lawn, but over the houſes alſo. Shade in a hot climate is an exquiſite pleaſure, and this valley is very hot. The thick umbrage and ſweet perfume of theſe orchards, invite the young women to ſit abroad

abroad at their work. You ſee them every where in groupes under theſe rural canopies, with their tambours, occupied in embroidering white muſlin. Several times have I ſtopped where I could remain unſeen, to liſten to their ſongs. It may be well ſuppoſed that the ſubject was tender; ſo that nothing was wanting, even to their ſtraw hats, to give them all the air of ſhepherdeſſes. The muſlin weavers of St. Gal, and the adjoining diſtricts, give this elegant employment to all the young girls of the country. Formerly, a linen manufacture flouriſhed in theſe parts, but it has been for many years entirely ſupplanted by that of cotton. They ſtill cultivate ſome hemp, which they prefer to flax for domeſtic purpoſes. One muſt at laſt proceed, and he will quit with regret theſe charming retreats. A little further on, he comes to a defile, ſo nearly filled by the bed of the Rhine, as juſt to leave room on that ſide for the road. Here on either ſhore is nothing but arid and ſavage rocks. Thoſe on the right bank are ſo high, that in July of ſo broiling a ſummer, their cleſts were full of ſnow. Between that and Altſtaetten, however, the valley opens, and you paſs through a conſtant ſucceſſion of villages. *Muſt* is the general liquor: it is exactly ſimilar to that of Thurgovia. But they have the art of making excellent bread of Indian corn; it is light, well fermented, and well taſted. Whenever a perſon calls for muſt or wine, it is cuſtomary to preſent at the ſame time, a large piece of this bread; I

ſuppoſe not leſs than half a pound, on an average, which coſts a halfpenny. About a quart of muſt coſts three. For two pence a perſon may refreſh himſelf. Altſtaetten will be ſpoken of for having been the head-quarters of Maſſena, and the point whence he ſet off, to carry on his well-combined operations againſt the Griſons. It is ſtill more remarkable for an exploit of its inhabitants at a former period. In 1416 the garriſon of this town, amounting only to four hundred men, ſuſtained a three weeks ſiege againſt ſixteen thouſand men, under the orders of Frederick duke of Auſtria. When they could hold out no longer, they made an admirable retreat in the night, carrying with them their wives, their children, and their effects into the canton of Appenzell. The prince, at laſt, ordered an aſſault; and as may be well ſuppoſed, carried the town with great facility; but his royal highneſs, inſtead of feeling admiration at the gallantry and conduct of the beſieged, meanly wreaked his diſappointed malice on their dwellings. He reduced the town to aſhes, and razed its walls. In Altſtaetten the church is, what I wiſh moſt ſincerely it were every where elſe, uſed in common by the catholics and proteſtants.

From this to Amſtoſs is a league of continued and ſometimes a very ſteep aſcent. When you ſtop to reſt and turn round, you have a birds's-eye view of the fertile and populous Rhinthal, through which you have juſt paſſed; and conſtantly take in more and

and more of the courſe of the Rhine, until you arrive at the chapel.

Stoſs is juſtly celebrated in Swiſs annals, for two victories gained herein the cauſe of independence. One was in 1405 againſt the abbot of St. Gall. The other in 1428 againſt the count of Toggenbourg. To commemorate theſe glorious events they erected a chapel, and come here in proceſſion every month of May. In Greece the heroes of their country, and the events which render it ſo illuſtrious, were honoured by ſuperb temples, where every monument of gratitude was a triumph of the fine arts. In Swiſſerland they erected chapels to commemorate the warrior and the victory, when they probably never heard of Greece; and though the chiſſel and the pencil never embelliſhed theſe fabrics, they could always boaſt of the more precious offerings of patriotic hearts. Here the people come forth on ſolemn feſtivals to thank heaven for having given to them for anceſtors ſuch men as the illuſtrious rebels of 1308, and the heroes who ſucceeded them: who conſpired againſt a foreign deſpotiſm, planned its overthrow, executed with valour what they had concerted with wiſdom, and founded the firſt requiſite of any nation's happineſs—its independence of another power. Theſe enthuſiaſtic celebrations, to which the virtuous heart abandons itſelf without reſerve, contribute to form the national character of the Swiſs. They entertained a

warlike ſpirit, they inſpire a love of country, they engraft heroiſm on the tendereſt affections, and impreſs on men's minds an habitual determination of emulating the glorious examples they admire.

After ſo conſiderable an aſcent as the one from Altſtaetten to Amſtoſs, inſtead of going down the back of the hill, which generally is the caſe, you only find yourſelf now in an elevated region, that, as to its ſurface, is a kind of extenſive vale. One of the moſt agreeable landſcapes to my taſte, that I ever ſaw, is that after paſſing the chapel. On the right are hills, whoſe upper region is brouſed by cattle, with ſome clumps of trees only to decorate their ſummits. It was evening, and I heard the tinkling of the bells which the cows wear about their necks, and ſaw the ſhepherd and his dog collect them home. Theſe, however, were but a few comparatively with what the inhabitants poſſeſs, and retained for the purpoſe of giving milk to the family. Whereas thoſe, from whoſe milk they make cheeſe, are at this ſeaſon fed on the adjoining Alps. On the oppoſite ſide of the vale are ſnow-covered cliffs of Sentis. All between is meadow-ground of the freſheſt verdure. The ſurface undulates, ſo as to augment conſiderably the points on which the eye may diſtinctly repoſe. The whole is ſpeckled with cottages in a prodigious profuſion. Every one is placed in the midſt of a little lawn, the demeſne of the family, and is railed off by a white paling.

Never

Never was there ſuch a diviſion of landed property. There are no trees, One is even glad that there ſhould not be a bough to conceal the leaſt part of a ſite ſo ſingular, ſo neat, ſo populous; where ſo many of thoſe on the lower part of the ſcale of ſociety poſſeſs the comforts of life. From the immenſe barriers by which it is encloſed, and the chearful aſpect of the place, one would take it for the happy valley. At a point where the hollow by which you enter, joins with another from the right, is ſituated the neat little town of Gaiſs, rendered ſtill more pictureſque by its church and ſteeple.

The ox is one of the beſt inns I met any where, kept by Mr. Heim, an intelligent obliging man. His houſe is much reſorted to by perſons who require to drink goats'-whey. The quality of this cannot be better. It is brought warm every morning from the top of Sentis by a goat-herd, who leaves a place much lower than the paſture of theſe animals at four o'clock, and is not at Gaiſs until ſeven. I found it of a very ſtrong flavour, but not unpleaſant; and can eaſily credit the favourable report given of its effects in abdominal obſtructions, by the perſons who were taking it. Mr. Heim's houſe is well adapted to accommodate his gueſts. He has one room from forty to fifty feet in length, which gives a perſon the advantage of a good walk, though it ſhould rain. On the ſame flat there goes off, at a right angle with that room, another ſupplied

plied with card and backgammon-tables, and beyond this there is a billiard-table. The gentlemen who were here for their health had newſpapers and magazines, both Swiſs and German, of which I found them very liberal. The table d'hote is excellent. One may alſo have very good tea, and as for the cream and butter there cannot be better. Wine is rather dear, on account of the expence of carrying it up ſo high; but, including two bottles, each of a ſize intermediate between an Iriſh pint and quart, a perſon's expences here will be from five to ſix ſhillings per day. All this vale is inhabited by weavers, who hold their land in perpetuity. Every one has his ſhare under meadow, except a patch at the rear of his houſe, in which he cultivates garden vegetables. They mow thrice in the ſeaſon, and manure every year. The pile of graſs is thick and fine, but they do not give the blade time to grow tall. On all thoſe mountains there is abundance of ſprings, which promote the activity of vegetation, though the people are not here in the habit of irrigating.

In this elevated region, as I was informed by the innkepeer, winter begins with November, and laſts until the end of April. Whereas in the valley of the Rhine, about two leagues below Gaiſs, winter begins a month later, and ends a month ſooner.

A charming excurſion from here is to Mount-Gabris, from which you diſcover the whole canton of

of Appenzell, with the diſtrict of St. Gal at your feet. One is really aſtoniſhed at the immenſe number of ſnug cottages, which he ſees placed every where in the midſt of their meadows or paſtures, as green as thoſe of Ireland. The ſmallneſs of the parks and the multiplicity of incloſures, give it ſome reſemblance to parts of the county of Armagh; or, at leaſt, an Iriſhman would wiſh to find in his own country ſomething that approached the ſame air of general happineſs. I have ſeen Auſtria with many of its dependencies, and not one of them all, in ſpite of the advantage of being protected by ſo great a power, and ruled by a moſt regular government, can ſtand a compariſon in proſperity with thoſe vallies and mountains, which have thrown off the benefit of the imperial yoke.

Thurgovia, likewiſe, certainly one of the fineſt parts of Swiſſerland, is under your eyes, ſo is the Lake of Conſtance, and a great ſhare of Swabia. You ſee a part of the valley of the Rhine, and even as far as the mountains of the Tyrol. The Alps of Sentis appeared to me much higher from the Gabriſberg than from the village of Gaiſs, half-an-hour's good walking below where I ſtood. It is from a very elevated poſition alone, that the eye can take in at once the whole height of an Alps.

In returning from the Gabriſberg I entered ſeveral of thoſe cottages, the appearance of which had delighted

lighted me ſo much the evening before. A civil apology was made for the intruſion, which, however, did not ſeem to have given offence to theſe good people. We may always put ourſelves on the footing of friends with the lower orders; it is only by the civilized that we are repulſed. Every cottage had two or three looms, ſome even more, and every where the webs were cotton. St. Gal is the great mart for this ſpecies of induſtry, which is now ſpread a good deal throughout Swiſſerland, but particularly through Thurgovia, St. Gal, Appenzell, and Toggenbourg. I enquired if there were any ſpinning jennies, and was told not. They get their cotton yarn from England; they look forward, however, to the eſtabliſhment of ſpinning machinery in the ſouth of France, and that their yarn will then come cheaper to them. But they have twiſting machines which ſupply the demand. I went to look at one, which ought to ſupply a great deal, indeed, if I might judge from the number of ſpindles.

The ſituation of Gaiſs is very convenient for ſuch perſons as think that a tour through Swiſſerland cannot be complete, unleſs they paſs a night in a chalet on the Alps, encounter a ſwarm of fleas, and ſee how goats are milked, and cheeſe is made. The ſhepherd who brings the whey there every morning will ſerve as a guide to go and return, and carry ſome proviſions beſides, for thoſe who cannot content themſelves for one day with ſhepherd's fare.

They

They may come back to the inn at Gaiſs, or go on to Appenzell. For my part, I went to

APPENZELL.

This capital has not ſo good an appearance as many of the little towns I had before paſſed. The houſes look old and dark, they are nevertheleſs large and ſubſtantial. Three days ſooner and I ſhould have ſeen the *landſgeminde*, or general aſſembly of the nation, in proper perſon. It would have gratified my curioſity, though I am no admirer of an unmodified democracy. In very ſmall republics, it is, perhaps, unavoidable, and a very great inconvenience of too contracted limits. This, and the other democracies, have grievous faults to anſwer for in their adminiſtration, though they always diſplayed a ſo much greater energy in aſſerting the independence of the country, that they rank in proweſs and military glory before the reſt of the confederates. Even as yet they are but very imperfectly acquainted with the nature of repreſentative government; that happy diſcovery, which fairly and honeſtly eſtabliſhed would terminate the eternal warfare that has hitherto exiſted between the rich and poor, under all the governments of Europe, ancient and modern. The poor ſhould ſurely enjoy complete protection: the rich will always be ambitious of honours. A fair repreſentation reconciles theſe intereſts. Thoſe who are in a great degree the diſpenſers

diſpenſers of power, will find a ſafeguard in that privilege, eaſy in its operation, and certain in its effect; but being at the ſame time neceſſitated to ſupply their daily wants by their daily labour, they muſt to a moral certainty make men of leiſure and education objects of their choice. This arrangement then, ariſing out of the nature of things themſelves, puts ſtation in poſſeſſion of the rich, without their being forced, in order to obtain it, to reduce the poor to ſlavery: it ſhields the poor, without its being neceſſary for them to exert their phyſical force to puniſh the oppreſſions, or ſubvert the eminence of the rich. It balances ſervices againſt power. Now, it is a folly to expect that a people will be protected, and it is a fact that no people ever was ſpared, when diveſted of political power, the exerciſe of which every perſon would prefer to that of phyſical power, and yet there are but the two. It is no leſs certain, that men poſſeſſing the advantages of wealth, education, and the rank theſe confer, have been at all times, and from the nature of things muſt generally be, the perſons to receive the very freeſt ſuffrages of the people. Is it not owing, therefore, to that inſolent pride, which makes ſome men more deſirous to take than to receive, that the rich are ſuch enemies to an equal repreſentation? I am ſure their diſlike is more founded in a contempt of their fellow-creatures, than in any real obſtacle it would give to a legitimate ambition.

So

So it is, however, that the nature of repreſentative government was not known by the Swiſs before the French revolution. Their governments were ſimple oligarchies, or ſimple democracies. Since the revolution, the people were obliged to take what was ſent to them from Paris, where the article was not of the beſt quality neither; and as to what they might do themſelves, had they been permitted to proceed this autumn, we can only conjecture. My own opinion is, that they would have done much better, than has been done for them.

The cauſe by which they are now put in motion, is the ſame which rouſed them in 1798, when no body will believe, that the oligarchy had much influence or many friends. It is, therefore, an error to aſcribe the inſurrection to the machinations of the oligarchy for reſtoring the ancient regime. We find in the memoir of the people of Appenzell, St. Gall, Toggenbourg, the Rhinthal, and Sargans, no other ſentiments, no other complaints in 1798, than what proceeded from the congreſs of Schweiz, in 1802. "That the conſtitution did not agree with their localities, their manners, their cuſtoms, their poverty. That they would be free, if left to themſelves; that the collective body of the people was, among them, the only ſovereign; and their repreſentatives the only authority, which ſhould give them laws." It adds to the weight of this obſervation, that theſe ſentiments came from perſons, who were,

were, moſt of them, ſubjects heretofore, and could not in any caſe be friends to the ancient regime. They certainly were not ſtirred up by the oligarchy in 1798, and if we find again in preciſely the ſame places, the like movements, ſentiments, objects, and avowals, it would be the moſt inconſequent concluſion that would aſcribe them to oppoſite cauſes. For my own part, I have not the honour to be a miniſter, and that of courſe truth and falſehood will not change ſides to anſwer my purpoſes, I muſt form my concluſions by the rules of common reaſon. Another thing ſeems to me a ſtrong circumſtance to prove that all theſe pains were not taken for the profit of the oligarchy. I read in the Paris papers, (and all the world knows whoſe opinions they ſpeak) that it was impoſſible to permit a focus of democracy to form itſelf in the heart of Europe, and that this volcano muſt be extinguiſhed. The French ſoldiers were ſent to perform this office, leaving humanity only the conſolation of not having put it out with blood.

The following obſervations on Appenzell, will, perhaps, be acceptable to the reader. They are taken from the work of a perſon well acquainted with the country, Mr. Raymond, who has added them to his tranſlation of Cox's letters.

" Appenzel poſſeſſes in the preparation of nitre, an object of commerce, which has been very conſiderable ſince France and Germany were at war, and that

that admits of being made ſtill more ſo, if the ſale of this ſalt were rendered conſtant and regular by favourable circumſtances. Its formation and encreaſe, due to the ſimpleſt means, are not too difficult for the ſhepherds of the canton. The ſtalls of their cattle, built generally on the ſlope of the mountains, are not even with the ground except on one ſide; that of the building oppoſite to its entrance is raiſed above the ſurface two or three feet, and ſupported at each angle by a ſtrong poſt; ſo that the ſpace between the floor and the earth is entirely expoſed to the air. They dig this whole area to the depth of about three feet: the earth taken out of it being generally dark and fat, or even abſolutely argillaceous, is replaced by another of a ſandy kind, which muſt not be much compreſſed. This earth neceſſarily very porous imbibes the urine of the cattle, readily gives away through evaporation the part that is purely aqueous, and favours the formation of nitre, for which the contact of the air is abſolutely neceſſary. When the ſtall has been inhabited two or three years, the nitre is found in ſufficient quantity. The pit may then be emptied, and the earth lixiviated. This is done in the uſual manner; after which the ſame earth is dried in the open air and replaced in the pit. It has been remarked, that after being once uſed the earth becomes fitter for the cryſtallization of the nitre, that is eaſier waſhed out, and its quantity gradually encreaſed. Generally after the firſt collection one may collect every year, and it is not uncommon to ſee theſe waſhings produce a thouſand weight of nitre in an habitation moderately populous. The

expoſure

expoſure of the mountains, relatively to the ſun, influences conſiderably the abundance of the produce: the moſt favourable is that to the north, becauſe then the moſt expoſed part of the pit is open to a ſharp air that quickens evaporation, and that the heat of the ſun does not volatilize ſome parts that enter into the compoſition of the ſalt.

"The commerce of nitre is not abſolutely peculiar to the canton of Appenzell: a conſiderable quantity is likewiſe collected in the canton of Glarus. But the people here being leſs attached in general to their country, and not ſo much of ſhepherds, although as induſtrious, as their neighbours of Appenzell, ſeem leſs attentive to the reſources of the paſtoral life. This difference is ſmall, it is true, but it exiſts, and is connected with other more conſiderable differences, which diſtinguiſh theſe two little people. Among the ſix democratic, or what are called the little cantons, there is not one but offers, in the character of its inhabitants, ſomething peculiar, which diſtinguiſhes it from the reſt. This appears ſingular, when one conſiders, that theſe ſix cantons are but very ſmall diviſions of a very ſmall country; a portion of a people bound by the ſame intereſts, ſubject to ſimilar laws, educated in the ſame way, and having all the ſame principles. A certain national dignity, or rather pride, characterizes the inhabitants of the canton of Schwyz. The cantons of Uri and of Zug have the reputation of being peopled by the moſt rude and intractable peaſantry of the whole league.

league. Nevertheleſs, the latter are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by a degree of turbulence, of which their general aſſemblies have frequently exhibited the proofs in blood; while the former, who were always quoted as the moſt frank and cold of the thirteen cantons, begin to loſe part of their diſintereſtedneſs, in conſequence of their commerce with the Italians, without gaining any thing in ſoftneſs of manners. Between them and the canton of Schwyz, is that of Underwald, which differs moſt ſtrikingly from all that ſurround it. A ſet of men robuſt, but ſlow and melancholy, inhabit its mountains. There is nothing ſo mild, ſo humane, ſo beneficent, as this good people, with whom hoſpitality is ſo natural a virtue, that a perſon who travels on foot, and does not dazzle theſe ſimple beings by a ſhew of luxury, may go from cottage to cottage, and find every where a gratuitous aſylum, with a hearty welcome. The inhabitants of Glarus are active, reſtleſs, induſtrious, and the leaſt attached of all the inhabitants of the Alps to their native ſoil, whereas the honeſt ſhepherds of Appenzell can hardly be torn from theirs. Gay and ſimple, although induſtrious, theſe people charm by the ſuavity of their manners, and intereſt by the amenity of their wit. All Swiſſerland quotes their numerous bons mots, ſome of which have a pointed vivacity, and others a ſingular naiveté. There is not a ſummer that companies of the moſt diſtinguiſhed men in Zuric and Schaffhauſen do not go on foot of a pilgrimage to Appenzell, to paſs a fortnight with theſe ſhepherds. The celebrated

Geſner,

Geſner, his learned friend *Tueſsly*, the *Breitingers*, and the *Lavaters* have taken, and continue to take with pleaſure this intereſting journey." I owe to them a pleaſant obſervation, which I will add to contraſt with the exclamation againſt luxury, which terminates the letter of Mr. Cox. "As the herds of this country are met in greater numbers, and more often than the men, it is by their means that luxury penetrates into the canton. An honeſt peaſant of Appenzell, whoſe whole wardrobe is not worth twenty florins, will hang to the neck of the cow which he honours with his predilection, a fine bell that will coſt ſeventy, equal to ſeven pounds Britiſh."

LIECHTENSTEIG.

Round the ſides of the kind of baſon in which is ſituated Appenzell, there are a great many meadows and ſcattered hamlets that are pleaſing enough. They are all ſeparated by white palings of a ſimple but gay appearance, being young firs or larches from which the bark has been ſtripped. To judge by the multiplicity of little diviſions, every acre has a diſtinct proprietor, nor can there be any people leſs inclined to a community of goods. Enquiring my way I was deſired to follow the high-road, which notwithſtanding this character, I had ſome difficulty to diſcover. At firſt I could not ſuppoſe they meant a gravel-path about eighteen inches wide, well railed on both ſides, and more like a walk in a garden

den than a high-road. Such, however, it was. The meadow-land is here ſo precious, that they do not waſte an inch of it. After half-an-hour's walk you begin to aſcend, and the reſt of the way is a continued ſcene of cultivated mountain. There are more trees than about Gaiſs, but I think without improving the proſpect. I entered ſeveral cottages on pretence of repoſing myſelf, and found them almoſt univerſally inhabited by weavers; with two or three looms generally in each houſe. Near every habitation is a fountain of the fineſt water: it is brought in pipes under ground, from ſome ſpring higher up the mountain, and flows conſtantly from an iron tube in an upright poſt, into a large receiving trough. The paſſenger may cool his mouth at the pipe, as I often did without the leaſt inconvenience, after the manner which I heard the Arabs uſe; that is, to rinſe and gargle the mouth with the cold water, and throw it out when it began to grow warm. Up the mountains a perſon may get milk, but I found I could not drink it often without great inconvenience. They generally accept a gratuity for what they give, but in one or two inſtances they would not take money from me. Notwithſtanding the apparent eaſe of their condition, both as to their dreſs and the ſtate of their dwellings, the children run after you univerſally, to beg for money: the women aſk for it ſometimes, the men never. I look on it more as a kind of induſtry practiſed by theſe little urchins, and their mothers, than the reſult of any real want; and as ſtrangers traverſe the

country ſo much in all directions, the ſpeculation muſt often ſucceed.

Came through Schonengrund, where the Appenzellers gained a victory over the troops of the abbot of St. Gall, and of the count of Toggenbourg, in 1428, and thence to Lichtenſtaeg, the capital of the county of Toggenbourg. This is not merely a manufacturing town itſelf, but a mart for the manufactures of the ſurrounding country.

Here again, the ſame church ſerves the catholics and proteſtants, to perform their adorations of their common father and benefactor. How delightful a ſpectacle for a perſon who has witneſſed the rage of bigotry, to find a place where countrymen and friends worſhip according to different forms, without enmity or averſion being occaſioned by this diſtinction; to ſee man at liberty to be ſincere in his religion, without being puniſhed in his fortune—to find oppoſite religious tenets, no impediment to the moſt cordial union in defence of civil and political rights—to find that catholics and proteſtants are not natural enemies. For me indeed, I never thought they were,—I have been long convinced that their diſgraceful feuds, in that country, where I moſt lament the exiſtence of their differences, were the artful inſtigation of a perfidious foreign enemy. God of love! when one contemplates your bountiful providence, your indiſcriminate indulgence to all your creatures, how can he not recoil with holy abhorrence,

abhorrence, from that diabolical policy which diſſeminates hatreds, inſtigates to crimes, and arms perſecution; which coolly conſiders what murders and what miſery it will coſt to ſupport a tyranny, or carry through a favourite meaſure, and ſcatters over the face of the globe what it ſpares from extermination, of thoſe who inculcate the love of liberty, and the love of one another.

Liechtenſteig is ſituated at the bottom of the valley of the Thur, which is here very narrow; from the houſes or the ſtreet, you ſee an over-hanging height of mountain and of woods, with their ever varying aſpect, whether the ſun changes his poſition, or a cloud intervenes.

RAPPERSCHWYL.

Came along the banks of the Thur to Wattwyl, a ſweet village in this valley. It has ſome of the handſomeſt houſes I have ſeen in Swiſſerland. Such as might be ſuitable from their ſize to a family of five or ſix hundred a year in Ireland. They are inhabited by cotton manufacturers. The weaving and ſtamping of this article, give employment and wealth to the inhabitants of all this diſtrict. An excellent poſt road paſſes through, leading to the commercial town of St. Gall. What an amazing difference between the goodneſs of the high ways in this induſtrious, heretofore peaceful little country, and their condition in the great military ſtates of

Germany? Croſs the Thur at Wattwyll, and aſcend the Humelwald. Here they raiſe ſome corn and a good deal of potatoes. In a field which I paſſed, I ſaw ſome young women hoeing, they wore ſtraw hats, ornamented with gay ribbons, and artificial flowers. They were altogether better dreſſed than the women I ſaw labouring in the fields in other countries. There was an elderly man with them, to whom I ſpoke. I learned from him, that the land which I ſaw him cultivate was his own eſtate. The young women were his daughters; and if they had not all the elegance of Geſner's ſhepherdeſſes, they had a good deal of their appearance.

A little farther on, I had another noble proſpect of the Sentis, preſenting the back of what is diſcoverable from Gaiſs. Some of the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz, were alſo in view. The Alps always look grander and loftier from the ſummit of a high mountain. The more elevated a perſon's poſition, the more can the eye take in of theſe immenſe maſſes. Came through St. Gallen Capel to Uznach. It was here and at Kaltbrunn, that were obtained thoſe preparatory ſucceſſes, which facilitated the great victory on the Limmat, and it was here that fell the gallant general Hotze, whoſe death was ſo fortunate a circumſtance in favour of the French. Uznach was heretofore a ſubject ſtate belonging to the democratic cantons of Schweitz and Glaurus, and remarkable for the firmneſs and temper with which

which it freed itſelf in 1798. The people of this town and bailiwick had always been deſirous to be admitted to an equal participation of citizenſhip in the canton of Schweitz, and ſaw in the ſtate of affairs at that period, an earneſt of emancipation. When called on by their ſovereigns, to furniſh their contingent for the defence of Berne, they refuſed to ſtir until their grievances ſhould be redreſſed. Why, ſaid they, ſhould we ſpill our blood to ſupport an oligarchical deſpotiſm? It is more natural that we, who are ourſelves deprived of many of our juſt rights, ſhould wiſh ſucceſs to fellow-ſufferers who are contending for theirs. When the danger came to the gates of Schweitz, and that every arm was eſſential to her ſafety, it was ſtill the ſame prudent language on the part of the people of Uznach. Grant us our rights, and we are with you; but if the advantages you contend for are to be excluſive, it is fit they ſhould be purchaſed by your blood alone. They quoted againſt Schweitz her own principles of liberty, and thoſe conceſſions which ſhe wiſely counſeled the ariſtocratic cantons to make in favour of their revolting ſubjects. They quoted to Schweitz the dangers they had incurred in common with her heretofore, without having participated in the benefits of her ſucceſſes, and declared they would no longer be guilty of ſuch folly. They concluded by aſſerting, it was ſtrictly juſt that they, who were always a diſtinct people, ſhould be free to form a government for themſelves. Schweitz threatened, then cajoled, but the times were altered;

and

and what would have been gratefully received as a favour, never to be forgotten, a ſhort time before, was now conſidered as a debt, and demanded as a right. The paramount canton addreſſed a proclamation to the magiſtrates of the March, &c. in which that lordly democracy employed preciſely the ſame ſtile in which other ſovereigns addreſs ſubjects who begin to be reſtive, and are ſomewhat powerful. It talks of pity and affection for its loving, but deluded ſubjects, notwithſtanding their inſolence of endeavouring to be—free! It bids the people open their eyes to *perfidious inſtigators*; as if without theſe, the people could not wiſh to be on an equal footing with their lords of the canton. It cautions its dear ſubjects againſt illuſions of ſpurious liberty; though the perſons who iſſue it, poſſeſs that very freedom, which *alone* the others claim. It aſks them with ſurprize, if they could exiſt as an independent ſtate: though the very next neighbour of Schweitz, Gerſaw, is leſs, and has long formed an independent republic. It aſſures them, they will not be ſo happy under the rule of ambitious demagogues, as under the paternal government of their natural ſovereign; forgetting, that ſuch preciſely was the language of the houſe of Auſtria, to their own glorious, and rebellious anceſtors. The proclamation then acquits the ſimple countryman of theſe unnatural conſpiracies, to throw them entirely on deſigning individuals, who wiſh to overturn the happy conſtitution of their country.

The

The ſucceſs of the efforts, which Schweitz was diſpoſed to make at this time, in conjunction with the other democratic cantons, was greatly impeded by the refractory, but very natural conduct purſued on the occaſion by the diſtricts of Uznach, Gaſter, and Weſen. They would not march, they would give no aſſiſtance, until their liberties were firſt eſtabliſhed. Already the conſtitution offered by France was accepted by the ſubject communes of Toggenbourg, Thurgovia, Rheinthal, Werdenberg, and Sargans. Every ſubject diſtrict demanded liberty: a French army was ready to ſupport them; and, at leaſt, it gave them independence of their old taſk-maſters. It was in this extremity only, that the little domineering cantons would conſent to a meaſure, always juſt, and now inevitable, either by force or by conſent. But too much time had been loſt before making the conceſſion, to render it profitable to thoſe who granted it at laſt. Nevertheleſs, it reflects honour on the adminiſtration of Schweitz, that the people of Uznach deſired no more, than to be incorporated in the canton as fellow-citizens of the Schweitzers; whereas, the ſubjects of the ariſtocratic cantons, inſiſted on being altogether independent. At the preſent period, I found the people of Uznach as much alive to the intereſts which were occupying the other parts of Swiſſerland, as any perſons I had yet ſeen. They went with heart and hand into all the meaſures of the metropolitan town of Schweitz.

The

The walk from Uznach is very pleaſant. The country on the left of the road is wooded, but there are frequent openings which give a view of the lake. Theſe breaks throw a variety into the proſpect, and ſupply the ſatisfaction which one feels at a neat and circumſcribed landſcape, after beholding in one picture, as he does from ſeveral other points, the vaſt extent of this grand piece of water, and the ſublime ſcenery that ſurrounds it. The ſituation of Rapperſchweil is happy, and the advantages drawn from it are nothing. The town is ſituated on a peninſula, which is ſufficiently large to admit of gardens. Accordingly there are ſome, but I ſaw none that bore marks of taſte or extraordinary care. I was forced to compare it to Conſtance, in regard to the advantages of its ſituation, and the wretchedneſs of its appearance. There is a ſite here for one of the moſt agreeable public walks, which art has done nothing to embelliſh, or to make convenient. It is elevated, eſpecially at the part where ſtands the old caſtle, it has water on both ſides, and enjoys the view of a noble reach up and down the lake. A few trees, however, there are, under whoſe ſhade it was delightful to linger in this hot weather, and there is ſolitude enough to allow one to bathe, without offending the delicacy of any fair paſſenger.

This

This town, which poſſeſſed the advantages of a bridge, for upwards of four hundred and ninety years, communicates now by a ferry only with the oppoſite ſhore. In 1308, Albert the ſecond archduke of Auſtria, built a bridge here, which the French broke down in 1799, to defend themſelves againſt one of his ſucceſſors. Its great length of one thouſand eight hundred and fifty paces, was not altogether owing to the breadth of the lake, but from having been conſtructed of two parts, forming together an obtuſe angle, whoſe point was towards the eaſt. As the Linth flows into it from that ſide, I concluded that its current muſt be ſenſibly felt here, which is much farther from its mouth, than the Rhone, and produces a marked effect in the lake of Geneva. The boatmen confirmed my conjecture, and it is the more natural, as in point of breadth, the lake of Zuric is only a magnificent river. Paſſengers have here no cauſe to complain of extortion. I had to paſs alone, and paid for a boat but ſix krutzers, or about two-pence-halfpenny. The ſtar-inn, where I ſet up, is equally entitled to my commendation.

EINSIDELN.

After being landed at the village of Hurden, I ſoon began to aſcend Mount Etzel. The aſcent alone is of an hour and a half's ſmart walking; but when one has no occaſion to be in a hurry, he often ſtops

ſtops to look behind, and is always gratified with the grandeſt views. The town of Rapperſchweil looks from no place ſo well as acroſs the lake from the ſide of Mount Etzel.

This ſteep aſcent is alſo a defile, which winds in one place ſo as to give the ſuperior height a complete command of the whole road below it. The poſition is ſuch, that a cannon placed there, and properly pointed, would ſtrike from head to tail the column that attempted to force it. Yet a French demi-brigade paſſed here in marching to the attack of Schweitz. The reſolution of the troops and officers is entitled to all the praiſe of animal courage, becauſe they expected to be reſiſted; but the exploit is nothing, becauſe they were not at all oppoſed. The paſs was occupied by ſix hundred men, under the command of Marianus Herzog, a monk of Einſideln, who choſe this poſt for himſelf. This man had acquired an abſolute dominion over the minds of a very ſuperſtitious people, and inſpired them with all the hatred which it was natural for a monk to feel againſt the enemies of religious eſtabliſhments. He was vehement in ſpeech, cunning and intriguing, proud and ambitious, hypocritcal in his profeſſions of patriotiſm, inſincere but furious in his affectation of fanaticiſm. Schindellegi, the other paſs into the valley of Einſidlen was bravely defended by the Schwiſs chaſſeurs, and the enemy repulſed. During this time Marianus Herzog,

Herzog, behaving like a coward or a traitor, told his ſoldiers that it was in vain for them to think of defending their poſt, that the people did not defend themſelves elſewhere, and deſired them to return home. He abandoned the paſs, opening to the enemy a road into the heart of his country, which they could ſcarcely have forced.

At the tops of this aſcent is a very well-looking inn, but very badly furniſhed. For this the landlady apologized, by ſaying that ſhe was plundered by the French. If the accommodation were good, the ſituation would be charming to loiter in for a day or two. There is a round hill, which in another country would be conſidered high, eaſt from the inn. It is very well worth while to go to the top of this Alpine mount, as the country thence to the mountains of Glaris has all the appearance of a charming vale, with abundance of the uſual accompaniments of comfortable chalets and fine herds. Another deflection ſtill better worth being made, is to the ſummit of Etzel. It is about three quarters of an hour's further aſcent; and in few places can the lover of ſublime and extenſive views be more gratified. The lake of Zuric is viſible almoſt through its whole extent: its north-eaſt ſhore, the beſt cultivated and moſt beautiful is in proſpect, ſomewhat as the country up from Blackrock appears acroſs the bay of Dublin, to a perſon placed on the Hill of Howth. On the weſt is the romantic valley of the Sil, following

lowing the ſinuoſities of the Albis. After bidding adieu to theſe charming views which I had contemplated from ſo many favourable points, I deſcended to proſecute my ramble. Near the bridge of the Sil, between Etzel and Einſideln, was for a great while, we are told, the reſidence of Paracelſus. As a phyſician, I could not paſs without paying the homage of my remembrance to this ingenious patriarch of Charlatans. For the diſtance of half-a-mile from Einſideln, the road is lined with little chapels, which are ſtations of prayer for the penitent ſinners, who frequent this celebrated pilgrimage. The greatneſs of their zeal may be judged of by the vaſt quadrangle which it has raiſed for the benedictine monks, and by the princely reſidence of their abbot. The church too is a magnificent ſtructure, as far as it can be rendered ſuch, by great dimenſions, and abundance of gilding, It is much too pretty to be fine.

I enquired here, as I had done hitherto wherever I paſſed through places occupied by the French, what had been their conduct? Their diſcipline was exemplary; but the contributions levied by the commander of their army, were very heavy. The ſum required of this convent and the other convents of the cantons of Schweitz, was five hundred thouſand franks monthly, for one year, equal in the total to £50,000l. ſterling. The ſum muſt appear enormous to a perſon unacquainted with the immenſe riches

riches of this convent; but the French ſeem to have been well informed of its ability. In fact, it was always accumulating, except during the ſhort period that Zuinglius who was a preacher here, injured its income by his ſermons againſt pilgrimages. It never had been put under contribution before, and it had been frequently enriched by the laviſh offerings of kings and emperors, and men of all ranks and degrees, who hoped to atone for paſt offences, or engage the favour of the virgin in future emergencies, by their liberality to her miraculous image, which happily this cloiſter poſſeſſed, and which was its richeſt domain. Its annual revenues amounted, I was aſſured, to 100,000l. Excluſive of the profits of the miraculous image, this convent enjoyed the benefits of an immenſe commercial houſe. It dealt in all ſorts of commodities ſpiritual and temporal. It poſſeſſed all kinds of manufactures, from the cloth which covers and comforts the body, to the crucifix, on which the expiring penitent attaches the laſt looks of hope and reſignation. It gave conſtant employment to a printing-preſs, that was very lucrative, and never profaned by one page of philoſophy; but always diligent in propagating the pious and orthodox labours of the fathers of the houſe, and ſuch other edifying works as they ſelected for the inſtruction of the faithful. It poſſeſſed, moreover, tithes, chief-rents, and ſeigniories, bonds and capitals, together with a rich treaſury of the precious metals coined and uncoined. Before the arrival of the French, the

the provident monks removed the treaſure of their church, except its greateſt treaſure, the image. This, having the power of working miracles, they wiſely judged was able to take care of itſelf.

Some perſons who had witneſſed the ſucceſs of the French arms in the weſt and ſouth of Swiſſerland, and that ſo many of its bulwarks had already fallen, thought of ſaving this little country, at leaſt from pillage, by a timely capitulation, but the gallant Marianus Herzog declared himſelf general in chief of, the armed force of Einſideln, took a ſacred ſtandard and ſwore before the high altar to conquer or to die with his colours. Nevertheleſs he was ſhortly afterwards of opinion, without being indebted for the diſcovery to his erudition, but ſimply to the workings of his own heart,

> "That he who is in battle ſlain,
> Will never live to fight again,
> But he who nobly runs away,
> Will live to fight another day."

All things were again in a great meaſure returned to the accuſtomed order; only that ſtrangers are no longer ſhewed the worldly treaſures of the church. Theſe have diſappeared, and are not likely in this impious age to be ſoon replaced. I viſited the printing-office of the town. There was then but one preſs, and its uſual employment was interrupted for a moment, to publiſh the addreſs of the inhabitants of the cantons

cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden to the reſt of the people of Swiſſerland. As alſo the letter of the chancery of Schwyz to general Andermatt and the ſtadthalter Keller, relative to the hoſtilities at the Rengg. This diſtrict had caught the patriotic flame from Schwyz, and was, as I could diſcover, univerſally hoſtile to the Helvetic government.

The following are extracts from that addreſs, with which I enriched my journal, while waiting for the cool of the evening to reſume my walk:

"Freedom was our moſt precious jewel, our moſt ſacred property; our fathers purchaſed it with their blood, and founded the happineſs of their ſucceſſors on the inheritance of liberty. Theſe original founders of independence ſtretched forth their fraternal hands to your fathers, they received them as brethren into their union, and often fought and conquered in defence of their common rights."

"For centuries after the peace of Weſtphalia had recognized the independence of the Swiſs confederacy, we lived in the quiet poſſeſſion of our well-earned liberties. Contented with our condition we did not envy others their greater wealth or ſplendor; inoffenſive ourſelves we rejoiced in the peace and proſperity of our confederate brethren, and enjoyed in repoſe the ſweets of a ſhepherd life as a free people."

"In

"In the year 1798 we were cruelly awoke out of this peaceful ſlumber, through that convulſion of the ſtate, the effects of which are ſtill ſo painful. Neither artifice nor force were left untried to ſubject us to the yoke of an adminiſtration, that was in no reſpect ſuitable to our relations, and leaſt of all to our liberties. Did we then voluntarily yield our hands to be chained? voluntarily abandon our freedom and our rights?"

"Power prevailed, we were ſubdued, but our rights were not deſtroyed. The freeman retains the ſpirit of freedom even in his fetters."

"At length a ray of freedom ſeemed to ſhine forth from the 11th article of the treaty of Luneville, which recognizes the independence of the Swiſs, and their right of giving themſelves what government they pleaſe. We were firſt prevented by circumſtances from availing ourſelves of that ſtipulation, &c. We had afterwards to contend with the ſpirit of party, with the proviſional Helvetic government, and its commiſſaries, who endeavoured by organic laws to abridge our rights and liberties." Laſtly, the withdrawing of our deputies from the Helvetic convention in October, 1801, is a proof that we would never abandon our juſt claims to liberty."

"At

"At last there arose a hope of better things, which the first consul of France seemed to confirm in his note of the 20th of December, 1801, to the Helvetic landamman, *Aloys Reding*, &c."*

"Instead of this there appeared on the 25th of May a Helvetic constitution, together with a self-constituted senate, which had the power of perpetuating itself by means of commissions of its own choice. It was more unfit for us than any of those which preceded it, was solemnly rejected, and a declaration annexed to the act, that these cantons would not subject themselves to any majority by which it might be accepted, &c." "The people declared their wish for the old constitution, and the departure of the French troops left them liberty of action."

* In the account of the negociation between the first landamman of the Helvetic republic and the first consul of France, and his minister of foreign affairs, article nine says, that the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, shall not be subject to the salt-administration of the central government. Tenth, That the same cantons in consideration of what they had suffered, the unfruitfulness of their soil, and their inability to feed themselves, shall be exempted from all taxes for the support of the central government; be restored to their ancient freedom, and their obligations toward the central government be solely limited to measures of general defence, and of relation to foreign powers. The landamman *Reding* was assured by citizen Hautrine on the part of the first consul, his approbation of these articles nine and ten; but that he would not deprive the Helvetic government, in whose province they were, of the honour of granting them.

"At this time appeared Keller, the commiſſioner of the central government, but not as the meſſenger of peace. His meaſures for impoſing, in an arbitrary and forcible manner, a governor on the canton, who ſhould regulate all concerns with the central adminiſtration, incenſed a free people, and made them fly to the only proceeding left, unleſs every thing were to be given up to anarchy. They choſe a paternal, cantonal magiſtracy, which ſhould adminiſter the affairs of its country, and keep up its relations with the central government."

"All was peace, order, and decency, which is repreſented to you as revolution. As little as theſe three cantons have a right to impoſe on others an odious conſtitution, ſo little have others the right of impoſing it on theſe original cantons. Our proceeding is therefore no inſurrection againſt a legitimate or acknowledged government."

"It is attempted to perſuade you that theſe cantons are inſtruments of a plan for reſtoring the former regime in all its parts; of ſtealing under a hateful yoke men who thirſt for liberty; and the general aſſembly of Schwyz is accuſed of having determined that its former ſubjects ſhould be again as they were before. Theſe ſhameleſs imputations diſcover the baſe proceedings of the enemies of liberty; for the canton of Schwyz, by a ſolemn act, has fraternally received its former dependents to equal liberty and rights,

rights, and invited their deputies to the general assembly, where they now sit and labour together to form a cantonal constitution founded on these principles. It has solemnly promised those who immediately belong to it, never to disturb them in the enjoyment of their acquired privileges, and it is resolved never to interfere with the internal arrangements of another canton. "We wish not to oppress others, nor disturb their rights, nor affect their happiness, nor do we grudge them the freedom, which we wish to enjoy.—Do us justice, friends, neighbours, brothers, confederates! judge of our undertaking from the proper point of view, and you will find that we have done nothing to which we are not entitled by the most sacred right, and the obvious necessity of our position."

SCHWYZ.

Finding myself engaged in the military and political operations of Schwyz, of which Einsideln was a dependent out-post, I will continue the subject, and resume the acccount of my walk at the end.

Three-fourths of Swisserland were already possessed by the French army: the oligarchical powers were chased by it, as chaff is driven by the wind; and the little democratic cantons still dared to resist. They had even the honour to conquer, and only yielded, because victory itself exhausted their num-

bers, when the conteſt was with an enemy as brave as they, and that could indefinitely repair its loſſes. Schwyz took the lead: though ſmall in extent, this little country enjoyed great rank among the confederates, on account of its former deeds of valour, its eminent ſervices in the cauſe of independence, and its ſhare of dominion over ſeveral ſubject ſtates. The Switzers and their companions were not ignorant of the inequality of the ſtruggle; but they did not deem it worthy of their high character, to yield to any foreign power, on barely ſtriking the balance of their own numbers and thoſe of the enemy. The ſcholar more acquainted with Grecian than Helvetic hiſtory, will ſay, that this was truly Spartan: but the country of Tell and Winkelreid, though leſs known, is not inferior in heroic ſentiment, or patriotic devotion, to the parent ſoil of Leonidas.

Excluſively of that proud feeling which is leſs alive to the preſervation of life than of honour, the democracies had all their power at ſtake. The conſtitution offered to them, appeared in their eyes a conſiderable abridgment of their perſonal rights. It certainly regulated the exerciſe of power in a manner which had the appearance of being a reſtriction, and how few are they, who will voluntarily part with even the capricious uſe of power? So few, that generally ſpeaking, nothing remains, but to take it forcibly away.

The

The perſonal pride of ſome leading families, concurred alſo with the nobler pride of patriotiſm. Several of them had acquired titles of nobility in other countries, which were uſeful to them in thoſe places, and of which beſides they had the weakneſs to be vain. The French principles and French arms deprived their canton of its ſubject bailiwicks, and themſelves conſequently of thoſe lucrative and honourable offices, which were divided among them. Every citizen of the democratic cantons had, if not liberty, at leaſt power and privileges to defend, while theſe were held by ſome individuals only, under the oligarchical governments. The conſequences were conformable to ſuch a condition of the people. The reſiſtance was univerſal in the democratic cantons, it was but partial in the oligarchies; and granting, for argument's ſake, that the principle of ſelf was the motive with all, it is evident, as well from the fact as from the nature of things, that the ſtate is moſt powerful, which moſt comprehenſively embraces the maſs of the people in the franchiſes of its conſtitution.

The clergy likewiſe, who had great influence as individuals, and were at the ſame time terrified at the treatment which the Gallican church experienced from the new republic, exerted themſelves ſucceſſively, to animate their flock with a fanatical hatred of the French. They painted theſe in the blackeſt colours, and eaſily induced an ignorant and ſuperſtitious

ſuperſtitious peaſantry, to aſſociate with a French ſoldier, whatever was abominable in the courſe of the revolution.

The conſtitution attempted to be forced on the people, contained another thing very offenſive. It ſet aſide all the particular governments of the cantons. Theſe little diſtricts are ſeparated by immenſe barriers, almoſt impaſſable during part of the year, and what from this circumſtance, and the want of commerce, they live in regard to each other like diſtinct nations. In fact, they form one nation as little as do the people of Germany. Superadded to theſe conſiderations, was the force of habit, which gave them great averſion to an incorporating union. Owing to the difficulty of intercourſe, the ſeparation of governments was alſo a great convenience. National and perſonal pride concurred no doubt in like manner, to make them wiſh to retain that ſeparation. Appenzell, for inſtance, which made its name renowned in the wars of Helvetia, did not like that its fame ſhould be ſunk in the denomination of Sentis. An emulation of honour will exiſt between the beſt men, and perhaps between thoſe alone. While each canton then retained its former individuality, it had ſomething to boaſt that elevated its particular character, and which it could not bear to ſee diluted in the general character of Helvetian.

Many

Many individuals of thoſe cantons would fill the firſt offices of the republics, while they retained diſtinct governments; but under a government one and indiviſible, moſt of theſe men would ſink into inſignificance, or only fill petty provincial ſituations. That it was honour only they deſired, and not money, is manifeſt from this, that the landammans and ſtadtholters under the old confederacy, had little or no ſalary, whereas the new governors were to be well paid. People will call this pride: but human actions muſt have a motive, and that ſurely is beſt for others, which belongs to an elevation of character in the poſſeſſor, and does not ſpring from a ſordid ſelfiſhneſs. There is no man of ſpirit, but wiſhes to be of conſequence ſomewhere.

With ſuch a combination of inducements, which embraced every intereſt, public as well as private; which ſcarcely left a ſingle individual in theſe cantons indifferent to their fate, the conteſt muſt have been enthuſiaſtic and obſtinate. Schwyz, as heretofore, is entitled to particular diſtinction, becauſe it could coolly contemplate misfortune, deliberately prefer death to diſgrace, and becauſe the nation fell, only with the conqueſt of Schwyz. The ſentiments of this gallant people cannot be too much admired, their conduct deſerves our warmeſt ſympathy, we muſt grow better men as we feel it. Deſerted by their allies, their laſt hope was in their own reſolution,

reſolution. What remains to us, ſaid they, but to die the glorious death of our fathers?

A perſon* who viſited theſe places the ſame year, thus deſcribes the enthuſiaſm of the Swiſs warriors. His account was confirmed to me on the ſpot; and what is of more conſequence, it was confirmed in every other part of Swiſſerland.

"So many misfortunes tended only to carry their enthuſiaſm to the higheſt pitch. The old men and the children deſired that they might not be left to ſurvive the extinction of their country. The women and young girls harneſſed themſelves to the cannon taken from the Lucerners, and helped to drag them through the moſt difficult roads to the poſition of Rothenthurm. This intereſting ſex took whatever ſpare arms it could find, which in general were but clubs, and kept guard, and preſerved order in the interior of the country; while their fathers, their brothers, their huſbands, their children, guarded the ſummits of the mountains in preſence of the enemy. Here did this band of Schwyzers, firm as the rocks on which they ſtood, wait the moment of devoting themſelves for the independence of their country. Here on the verdant heights of Morgarten, that ancient theatre of Swiſs valour, they hoped to renew the feats of their foreſathers; and leave to their country, if not liberty,

at

* Henry Zſchokke.

at leaſt a memorable example of what a free people could perform in its defence."

Their commander, *Aloys Reding*, thought this a fit time to addreſs them in the following words:

"Brave comrades, dear fellow-citizens, we are now near the deciſive moment. Surrounded by enemies, abandoned by our friends, ſhall we imitate the example given to us on this very ground? Almoſt certain death awaits us. If any man dreads it, let him retire: no reproach of ours ſhall purſue him. We ſhould not deceive ourſelves on ſo ſolemn an occaſion. I would rather have one hundred determined men, on whom I can rely, than five hundred who fought feebly, or expoſed by their flight, and cauſed a uſeleſs ſacrifice of the brave ſoldiers who ſhould ſtill defend themſelves. As for me, I promiſe never to forſake you, even in the utmoſt peril. If you have the ſame reſolution, ſend two men from your ranks to ſwear to me in your name, that you will be faithful to your promiſes."

"The ſoldiers, leaning on their arms, liſtened in ſilence to the words of their chief. Tears of enthuſiaſm were ſeen on the manly cheeks of ſome of theſe warriors; and when *Reding* had finiſhed, they ſhouted with one accord, "We will never abandon you." Then two men advanced from the ranks,

ranks, and ſtretched forth their hands in token of fidelity."

The French deſcended from their poſition with great circumſpection, and in formidable numbers. The Swiſs were in order of battle to receive them, and after one diſcharge of cannon, flew on them with their pikes and bayonets. Two Swiſs battalions croſſed a plain of eight hundred paces under the fire of the French muſketry, joined the enemy, whom they immediately routed, and compelled to reſume their poſition on the heights. This ſucceſs was not obtained without the loſs of ſome valuable lives, and the conteſt muſt be renewed under the diſadvantage of diminiſhed forces. The enemy with a generous admiration of their gallantry, offered every thing that could ſooth their honour, and inſiſted on nothing further than the acceptance of the conſtitution, to which Helvetia had already ſubmitted. They did indeed ſave the moſt precious poſſeſſion of a nation, its honour. They were not acceſſible to any cowardly fear of defending it; neither did they baſely ſell their independence. They yielded only to a force which they had tried, and experienced to be irreſiſtible.

The duration and tranquillity of theſe democracies, was principally owing to the circumſtance of almoſt every man's being a proprietor of land in perpetuity. Each family had its little eſtate, the

Alps

Alps were common to all, and the guarantee of their poſſeſſions was in great part their conſtitution. This made each perſon take equal care of the latter as of the former. He was bound to his country as to his property: one could hardly be diſturbed without the other; ſo that the political aſſociation became the perſonal intereſt of every individual. Happily united among themſelves, they had nothing to fear unleſs from foreign influence: they accordingly enacted, that no foreigner ſhould bear authority among them. The prieſts themſelves were not excepted from this regulation. None would be ſuffered, who were not natives of the country. Thus, a claſs of men who are generally without fixed property, who eſtrange themſelves from local partialities, to become teachers of mankind, and from family ties, to lead lives of greater holineſs, were nevertheleſs retained in contact with the intereſts of their country, through filial affection and the bonds of friendſhip. The regard of their brethren was of more importance to them than the anger of a foreign biſhop. It does not appear that the Schwyzers were ſubject to the eccleſiaſtical authority of the biſhop of Conſtance, before the year 984, or that anteriorly to him, they obeyed any foreign eccleſiaſtical power. Their clergy were governed by the ſame laws as the other citizens. The energy of political liberty alone could reſiſt the encroachments of a dominion every where elſe triumphant. In their conteſts with the abbots of

Einſideln,

Einſideln, the Schwyzers proved how little they regarded the thunders of the church; as they likewiſe ſhewed in forming alliances with excommunicated emperors for the advantage of their country. Of their temporal power, they would yield nothing: and this at a time when kings and emperors humbled themſelves before the clergy. Not that they were at all free from ſuperſtition, but that accuſtomed to govern themſelves, they would never confide to other hands a right to which they were attached from habit and from paſſion. The civil authority carried its jealouſy ſo far, as to make the clergy ſolicit annually the preſervation of their benefices. This was a very improper jealouſy; but it marks the character of the political conſtitution, which cauſed a people otherwiſe very ſuperſtitious, to reſtrain their clergy with ſo much care. In the ſeventeenth century they annulled tithes, and ſubjected the prieſts to the payment of taxes. Thus were theſe impious attacks on the riches of the church, prior to the ſpite of French atheiſts. In truth, theſe and many other things that have been condemned in the French revolution, were borrowed from the good people of Swiſſerland. With all this, the clergyman, as an individual, poſſeſſed the ſame political rights with any other citizen. He conſtantly enjoyed the reſpect always due to his office, and frequently merited by his ſuperior endowments. This was juſt.

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We may judge of the efficacy of all theſe precautions, by that which is truly admirable in the hiſtory of this people, that it exhibits no inſtance of inteſtine diſſenſion. Yet here was all along a pure democracy. This kind of government is certainly very exceptionable; but to judge of it candidly, it would be proper to examine whether the evils that have marked it were ſimply acceſſories, or eſſential—whether they did not more belong to a bad ſyſtem of property, than to a bad ſyſtem of government. At all events, this example may perhaps tend to diminiſh their terrors, who are frightened at the people's poſſeſſing a juſt ſhare of political power; eſpecially if with it, they got perpetual tenures of their little properties, and exerciſed that power under the happy improvement of repreſentation.

Againſt ſo ſtrong a country, and ſo brave a people, is there not reaſon to be ſurpriſed at the ſucceſs of the French? But what are bulwarks if they are not defended? and what is individual bravery without union? The Helvetians were not united. It was the great misfortune of the cantons to have had ſubjects. Had theſe been all citizens and free, there is ſtrong probability that the country would not have been invaded; and a ſtill ſtronger, that if an attack had been made from abroad, it would recoil in diſgrace on the aſſailants. At firſt, the confederates extended the ſway of liberty with their ſucceſs,

ſucceſs, and Zug and Glarus were made free by their conqueſts. But when length of time had confirmed their power, and the evil example of the towns of Lucerne, Zuric and Berne had ſeduced them into a deſire of aggrandizement, one is mortified to ſee that a people freé itſelf, and furious at the idea of a maſter, ſhould nevertheleſs embrace the unjuſt project of having ſubjects. It is in a great meaſure the cauſe of thoſe recent diſaſters which have ended in ſubjugation, and of the overthrow of that liberty ſo dear to the poſſeſſors, but ſo unwiſely refuſed to their dependents.

As their conqueſts were moſtly made in common, whenever one canton would not relinquiſh its right of dominion, another would think it uſeleſs to relinquiſh its own. Some effort was requiſite that would break all theſe chains at once, and the experience of centuries proves, that it was not to be expected from within.

By the convention of Stantz in 1481, it was ſettled that the whole confederacy ſhould be held to riſe in maſs, and cruſh all *ſubjects* who would attempt to reclaim their rights. This treaty was always faithfully executed; and in 1653, the democratic cantons were very prompt to take up arms againſt the revolted ſubjects of the oligarchies of Berne, Lucerne, Soleure, and Baſle. With ſuch a combination againſt them, theſe people could never liberate

rate themſelves by their own efforts. Nothing but a force which was not Swiſs, could free the ſubject-people of Helvetia. Here then is to be found a very natural cauſe of diſunion on one ſide, and of the facility of ſucceſs on the other. Can we reaſonably expect that thoſe who were oppreſſed, ſhould join in the defence of their oppreſſors? and for what good purpoſe ſhould they do it? They were not ſo loyal as thoſe negroes, of whom admiral Villarot Joyeuſe ſays, that they received with acclamation the re-eſtabliſhment of ſlavery, and cried, vive la republique, when they were driven to the market to be ſold like hogs.

The cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Underwalden, and Glarus, had formed their political organization ſo early as the beginning of the ninth century. It muſt conſequently be found very imperfect in the preſent age. Yet their averſion real, or pretended, to innovation was a bar to every improvement; and became in reality only a plauſible pretext for the continuation of abuſes. The citizen of one canton was an alien in another. A Schwyzer who married a woman of a different religion from that of his canton, loſt the exerciſe of his political rights; and a female, who married a ſtranger, loſt, during the life-time of her huſband, all her rights of commonage.

The purity of elections had been ſo much encroached on as to need ſome reformation. Magiſtracies

tracies were purchaſed, and in a country where ſalaries were ſmall, the buyers indemniſied themſelves by exactions and malverſations when they were baillis of ſubject diſtricts. Even the offices of landamman and the Stadtholter, were in a manner purchaſed, ſince the candidates were obliged to make preſents to the electors. Perſons accuſtomed to bribery on a great ſcale would ſmile at the kind of infantile bribes held out to theſe luſty electors. The election was held in the month of May of every year in the general aſſembly of the people, and on the ſame day it was uſual with the peaſants to buy new ſtraw-hats, for which the newly-elected landamman muſt pay as a thing of courſe. The enemies of popular governments will triumphantly quote ſuch examples; but the infirmity belongs more to human nature than to any form of adminiſtration, and may, like many other infirmities, be either cured or palliated by ſkilful management. It is common, however, to find men, ſometimes from ignorance, ſometimes from deſign, connect things by juxta poſition, and then repreſent one of them as the cauſe of the other. If we ſaw that a reſtricted right of voting was not proportionably as much abuſed as an extended one, or that the rich were leſs prone than the poor to ſell their ſuffrages, one might give up the abſtract right for a purer practice. But the rich are as neceſſitous through their extravagance, their vanity, their ambition, as the poor through their corporal wants; and it is the preſſure alone of

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ſomething deemed neceſſary, which overcomes the natural inclination of mankind to act according to the dictates of reaſon, and the approbation of conſcience. I have ſeen the rich vote at elections, and cannot compliment them with ſuperior diſintereſtedneſs. I obſerved for ſeveral years a repreſentative aſſembly, comprehending a great part of the wealth of a great nation, the majority of which ſold their ſervices firſt, then ſold the fee of their power, and afterwards voted themſelves the purchaſe-money out of the public purſe. What petty things are ſtraw-hats to all this!

On my arrival at Schwyz I found the town full of armed peaſantry. Theſe were the men who came voluntarily forward at the call of their country to aſſert its liberty. The town's-people gave them lodging and food, and nothing more. They had no diſtinctive mark of ſoldiers, but the Schwyz colours, which they wore as cockades. A perſon who has been accuſtomed to ſee the military accompanied with all the circumſtances of war, clad in uniforms, and preceded by cannon, is apt to have his imagination awed, and has ſome difficulty to conceive how ſimple peaſants, in their ruſſet frocks and broad hats, could ſo bravely meaſure themſelves with the conquerors of Germany and Italy. Yet under this plain garb were ſome of thoſe valiant men, who had already vindicated the national honour at Morgarten, and who reſolved to fight

again for their country under more promiſing auſpices. It muſt be admitted that men fighting in that cauſe have an immenſe advantage, becauſe they have enthuſiaſm, which incalculably augments their force. The ſtake is liberty or ſlavery. The alternative is victory or death. But the ſoldiers by trade, who have no intereſt in the iſſue; who ſee no alteration of their lot whether they conquer or are vanquiſhed, behold with equal indifference the perſpective of victory or defeat. I was aſſured that numbers of the French army were very much diſſatisfied at being employed againſt the Swiſs.*

I remarked that all theſe Schwyzer volunteers were exceedingly gay. They uſed to play about like boys, they ſang and danced, ſeemed alſo to be very careful of their arms, which they often rubbed and examined, and talked a great deal about the cauſe for which they took up theſe arms. They were like the Spartans before a battle.

I like this town and its ſituation better than any other I ſaw in Swiſſerland for a ſummer reſidence. It is highly romantic, and would be a delightful retreat for two friends during part of the fine ſeaſon. It is in reality only a large village, with many excellent

* In a ſubſequent part of this tour, I met at Geneva ſome of the troops who were ordered into Swiſſerland, and heard ſeveral men and officers condemn the ſervice they were ſent on.

cellent houſes, and ſeveral orchards and meadows interſperſed. The latter look like the beſt preſerved Iriſh lawns, for three or four crops of hay are taken off them every year. A good many of the beſt houſes are ſituated on the lower ſlope of the Haggin, and when their inhabitants viſit they ſpread for each other the fineſt of all carpets, by the bare permiſſion of croſſing the meadow. This immenſe mountain at the back of the town is charmingly pictureſque. It is ſo high that I was an hour in deſcending it. There is not much more wood than what anſwers for incloſures, its whole face is covered with the fineſt verdure, and the chalets of the ſhepherds and their herds aſſociate life and comfort with the landſcape. From the back of this mountain there projects a conical rock as high again, whoſe grey and jagged ſides, and ſterile appearance, form an admirable contraſt with the genial fertility beneath. A little eaſt of it is the Miten which gives extenſion to this ſublime ſcene. Theſe mountains were paſſed by a French demi-brigade that took Schwyz. Oppoſite is another mountain of immenſe height, that ſeems like the head of the ridge which forms the north-eaſt ſide of the Muthathal. Every hour of the day this preſents a different aſpect. It is more ſavage and woody than the ſouthern face of the Haggen. At times it is all ſombre, at others it exhibits all the brightneſs of a light green. It has likewiſe its numerous chalets, and when the ſun ſhines ſtrongly on it, is well repreſented by ſome Swiſs views,

which I saw at Allen's print-shop in Dublin. To the west is a branch of the Rigiberg. This differs from all the rest. Its face is a bare rock, sometimes as perpendicular as a wall, in other places projecting over the road; trees here and there rise out of the crevices, and the summit is a forest. In the opening left between these two promontories, and which is of considerable width, is the road to Brunnen on the lake of the four cantons; a place remarkable for the perpetual alliance concluded here between the cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. It is besides a pretty place, and a much frequented part of the lake of the four cantons. The lake itself is seen from a short distance above the town of Schwyz, and the walk thence to Brunnen is very pleasant.

An instructive excursion is into the Muthathal, which Suwarrow was forced to abandon after being victorious. It is only requisite to look at the map, in order to perceive the merit of that general's splendid operation. In Piedmont he formed the plan of turning the French army by the only way it could be forced; he executed this bold project with admirable dispatch. His advanced guard cut off Le Courbe in the Grisons, and it is very honourable to the latter, that he recovered his communication with the main army. The Russian general then encountered and beat Massena himself, who hastene to reinforce Le Courbe with ten thousand men.

the French did not gain the battle of Zuric, this march of Suwarrow's muſt have driven them out of Swiſſerland. Never did the republican army behave with greater vigour, nor require it more. I was told that Suwarrow's ſon had travelled the ſame ſummer into the Muthathal, to view this field of his father's proweſs. If he wiſhes to honour his memory, he ſhould dwell on the march into Swiſſerland, and hide the deteſtable ſcenes of Praga.

I returned again to Schwyz, and viewed once more the town, the town-houſe, and other edifices, many of which are handſome. The church is a very fine ſtructure, and very plain. To my unlearned eyes, at leaſt, it is far ſuperior to the vaſt and coſtly pile of Einſideln. *Reding* lived in a large, well looking houſe, fit to be the reſidence of a gentleman of handſome fortune. Another, the appearance of which pleaſed me, belonged to colonel ———. Where is he? in Naples. And the owner of that? major ———, he is in Spain. It is thus, that the natives of Swiſſerland, wherever they are forced to reſide for the ſake of fortune, endeavour to have a good manſion in their paternal home, or in the capital of their canton. And it is owing, I ſuppoſe, to this cauſe, that no towns of equal ſize, which I have ſeen any where elſe, have ſo many good dwellings as the towns of this country. One cauſe of diſlike to the central organization, is the injury theſe little capitals would ſuſtain

ſuſtain from an abſorption of their local governments, and the conſequent abſence of their richeſt men. At Frauenfeld I found the people regret nothing ſo much in the new order of things, as that their town would no longer be the ſeat of diets, and the reſort of ambaſſadors.

Reding himſelf is a colonel in the Spaniſh ſervice. I cannot help condemning in the conduct of this gentleman, the journey he took to Paris, to wait on the firſt conſul, while he was himſelf firſt magiſtrate of his country. Had the political advantages of the ſtep been certain, and not problematical—had they been even greater than was expected, ſtill I would think the acquiſition much too dear at the price of a reſpectable nation's dignity.

Not only the gentry of the little cantons, but the peaſantry alſo emigrated in great numbers into foreign armies. This little country would elſe be ſoon overſtocked; and ſituated as it is in the midſt of a continent, its redundant population could not well be taken off by commerce or colonization, while the frequent wars of Europe opened to its people a military career, for which their own long and ſucceſsful ſtruggles naturally gave them a predilection, that ſtill continues.

A claſſic ſcene, that ſurely no body will fail to viſit, is the field of Morgarten. It is near the lake of

of Egeri, and at a ſmall diſtance from the high road which leads from Schwyz to Einſideln. The important victory obtained here in 1315, made the Swiſs a free people, and confirmed the alliance of the cantons of the lake, which became the foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. A republican is proud to think, that this eventful battle was gained by thirteen hundred patriots, animated with the enthuſiaſm of liberty, againſt ten thouſand ſlaves contending for the authority of a deſpot. The houſe of Auſtria, conſtantly aided in its oppreſſions by the nobleſſe of the country, yielded as many triumphs, as it gave battles to the confederates. Theſe united in the love of liberty, companions in danger, and co-partners in glory, were as a band of brothers. No jealouſy of each other ever fruſtrated ſucceſs; but they were profuſe of mutual aſſiſtance, from friendſhip and from patriotiſm.

Another beautiful outlet of Schwyz, is the neighbourhood of the lake of Lauezz. The road thither on the border of the lake, is one of the fineſt evening walks. While the ſun illuminates ſtrongly the whole face of the oppoſite mountain, one enjoys here a ſober light and a ſtill air, both cauſed by the perpendicular wall which forms the ſide of the mountain under which you walk. At one ſpot the paſſage between the rock and the water is hardly twenty paces wide. The Schwyzers made a ſtrong ditch and paliſade here, with one embraſure, and I

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am ſure that in their hands it would not be eaſily forced. They were working gaily at it when I paſſed, and jeſting about an attack on it by the French, under which name, however, they meant the Helvetic battalions of the central government; for no where in this country, did the people like to call theſe troops Helvetians.

RIGI.

Having determined to take up my night's lodging near our lady of the ſnow, who has a chapel on the Rigiberg, cloſe to which are two or three inns, I ſet off late from Schwyz, and began to aſcend the mountain near Lauezz. For about an hour and a half's walking, the path leads through orchards, near ſeveral comfortable houſes, and along meadows of a ſhort but fine and matted graſs. Above that, it is all an Alpine paſturage. The Swiſs cow is, I think, very handſome, and well adapted to theſe mountainous regions. The head is ſmall, the neck and feet are ſhort, the trunk large and deep, and the back very ſtraight. The whole animal is compact, and moves very briſkly: I imagine that this breed, owing to its ſtrength and agility, would be fitter than any other for the plough. Its colour is univerſally a dark brown, with whitiſh muzzles. Such I found them on the Etzel, the Haggen and here. Every care is taken to preſerve the colour, as it diſtinguiſhes the breed in Italy, where

where it is preferred. The total export of live cattle from the canton, amounts to ſomewhat more than ſeven thouſand annually. The price may be on an average ten louis-d'ors a head. Their butter and cheeſe form their next ſtaple, for which this very mountain has a high character. Theſe productions, together with a kind of coarſe grey cloth, and ſome hemp manufactured for their own uſe, comprize the reſult of all their induſtry, unleſs we add potatoes, which are now univerſally cultivated throughout Swiſſerland, and contribute greatly to their ſtock of food. After two hour's walking, you meet a croſs directing travellers the way to go. The characters on it were not legible, but a ſhepherd put me on the proper path, which is to the right of it, and cannot be miſſed afterward. The reſt of this way requires a ſteady head, and ſome familiarity with mountain paths. That which is here, creeps for near three quarters of an hour's walking on the brink of a frightful precipice. It is placed as on a ledge that runs along the face of the mountain, with a perpendicular depth, in ſeveral places, of many fathoms below you, and a tremendous height of rock preſſing on you from the other ſide. There are ſome beautiful caſcades deſcending from theſe rocks. A great many trees attached to the face of the precipice, hide a good deal of the danger; or, when it is perceived, inſpire a notion of ſecurity. At laſt one comes to a wooden bridge, and croſſes this glen, ſhortly after which he ſees the church

church of the capuchins. At ſome diſtance before me, I perceived two ladies and two gentlemen going in the ſame direction. I flattered myſelf I ſhould have company at ſupper, and very luckily found in them perſons well bred, and well informed of the tranſactions and cuſtoms of their country.

About duſk the church-bell rang, and the ladies went to pray. One of the gentlemen ſtepped after them. The other continued in converſation with me; but leſt this ſhould have been out of mere politeneſs, I propoſed that we ſhould likewiſe go to the church. Here we found a few more perſons who came to perform pilgrimages, for which purpoſe this place has a great reſort. The faithful are moſt numerous on a Saturday evening, as Sunday would at any rate be a day of devotion. Hence people of faſhion chooſe to come in ſome other part of the week, eſpecially as the virtue of the performance is not thereby in any wiſe diminiſhed. There are four or five inns for the accommodation of thoſe who arrive to behold the ſublime views from the Rigiberg, or for the better motive of religion; but all ſo much alike, that it is immaterial at which of them a perſon ſtops. Theſe pilgrimages are often undertaken, I ſuſpect, from pleaſure as well as from piety. They are inducements for going occaſionally from home, and perſons ennuyed in their ſequeſtered vallies, are apt to be ſeized

ſeized with a fit of devotion: they perform a pilgrimage, and leave their ſins, and their low ſpirits behind them.

While we were at church, edified by the litany of the capuchins, a good ſupper was preparing for us at home. We got among other things ſome fine trout, a delicacy that abounds in the ſtreams of the high mountains, and in ſeveral of their lakes. Every room was as crowded with beds as a barrack, a proof of the great reſort to this church of our lady of the ſnow, and for a perſon who did not matter bugs, the bed I lay in was not bad.

In order to be on the culm, which is the ſummit of the Rigi, before ſun-riſe, we engaged a guide to conduct us with a lantern at three o'clock in the morning. In this manner we clambered up an hour-and-a-half's further aſcent. When we arrived at the Rigiſtaffel, or Rigi-table, where there is a croſs, and there had been a ſeat, the ladies ſtopped to reſt. From this place we ſaw the fires at Rengg, where the Underwaldeners bivouacked to guard the entrance of their canton againſt the troops of the central government, and where they beat theſe troops a few day before with conſiderable loſs. This little victory, which was brilliant enough conſidering the numbers engaged, was detailed with great complacency by one of the gentlemen of our party. The main part of the operation was, that the Underwaldeners

deners combined their attack with great ſecrecy, and fell on the troops of the central government at two or three points at the ſame time. They killed and wounded between ſeventy and eighty, and put the reſt to flight. On the other ſide of the lake of the four cantons, we ſaw the fires of the enemy. General Andermatt had his head-quarters in Lucerne, where he was waiting for reinforcements from his government; or more properly ſpeaking from France: for with the force under his command, or which his government could ſend, he was utterly incapable of oppoſing the patriots. It may be hence inferred whether the government was agreeable to the people.

For ſome time before the ſun appeared above our horiſon, the air became very bright, and objects were diſtinctly viſible to a great diſtance. The Rigi towers over every thing around, and well deſerves the name of *Regina Montium*, which is ſhortened into Rigi. Its iſolated poſition adds greatly to the grandeur of its effect. It has at its feet the lakes of the four cantons, of Zug and of Lowerz. Thirteen lakes, in all, are viſible from the culm, [*culmen*]. They are Sempach, Heidegg, Mauen, Rothſee, Saarnen, Lungern, Hallweil, Egeri, Türler, Zuric. The Reuſs is ſeen like a line of ſilver from Lucerne to Bremgarten. The nature of the country under your eyes, not leſs than the immenſe extent of horizon, conſtitutes the unparalleled richneſs

neſs and beauty of this view. The cantons of Zug, Scwhyz, Lucerne, Underwald, and part of Zuric, are ſpread like a map before you. Their infinite diviſions, their neat encloſures, their numerous towns and villages, and all the great inequalities of ſurface, which you at the ſame time command, form altogether a picture as raviſhing as it is rare. I looked back with ſatisfaction over the Lauertzer lake to Schwyz, of which only a corner is diſcoverable; but the majeſtic peak of the Gaggen riſes in front, and the verdant ſlope of its baſe, and its populous ſurface, were recognized as acquaintances that could not be forgotten.

More intereſting than all theſe magnificent objects is the little green valley of Morgarten, which I was delighted to behold once more. In deſcending from the culm we ſtopped at the Keſſiſbodenloch, which is a very deep cavity, formed as if part of the earth had fallen in, but which opens far below in the north ſide of the mountain. It is cuſtomary to throw in ſtones, which after about two minutes roll out with an accelerated motion, as if they had not been much retarded in their deſcent. The experiment does not now ſucceed ſo readily as formerly, becauſe the French ſoldiers threw in large ſticks while they had here one of their watch-poſts. The face of the mountain is ſo ſteep on this ſide, that I was obliged to creep on my hands and feet to the edge of the precipice, in order to diſcover the iſſue

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of the cavity; but one of the ladies ſtood there alone with the utmoſt unconcern. Yet, at this very place the height cannot be leſs than three thouſand five hundred feet above the lake of the four cantons, if the elevation of the culm be four thouſand and ſeventy feet, as it is computed by general Pfyffer; and ſtill more, if we adopt the admeaſurement of Mr. Uſteri, who makes the whole height four thouſand four hundred and three feet. This ſingular hill is ten leagues in circumference, and on the very pinnacle of the culm it can paſture cows; a thing perhaps peculiar to itſelf. May not its ſoil and fertility be owing to the lime and ſand-ſtone which form its baſe, and which ſeem to conſtitute the nucleus of the whole mountain?

After an enchanting morning, in which was highly gratified that inſatiable deſire one has, of taking in a world at a glance, we returned acroſs the fine paſtures of the mountain to our inn. I had frequently occaſion to obſerve the light and briſk ſtep of the Alpine cow, yet I ſuppoſe one of them would weigh about five hundred weight. We paſſed three diſtinct regions of vegetation; the firſt or top where there are no trees; the next where there are none but pines; and the third where they are of other ſorts. Our hoſt had ready for us a plentiful and excellent breakfaſt, with abundance of honey and marmalade, as if he had learned his buſineſs in Scotland. His bill to me was ſix livres, and this would be conſidered

ſidered dear in the low country; but ſuch prices are ſubmitted to in a place whither every thing muſt be carried up, except honey and the products of milk. The ſeaſon of devotion ends here with the fine weather. The innkeepers then retire, and leave the valley where they have their ſummer habitation to our lady of the ſnow, and the capuchins. It is a complete ſolitude, and a very dreary abode for four or five months; the very ſhepherds deſcend to a milder climate, and nothing leſs than the entire eſtrangement of theſe holy men from the connexions of this world can reconcile them to a place, that is literally fit only for faſting and praying.

From the Rigiſtaffel I might have gone down to Küſnacht; but independent of the paths being dangerous for any but a mountaineer, I preferred continuing with the company I had ſo fortunately joined, which was returning home to Zug. We took the road to Art, diſtant between three and four leagues of conſtant deſcent. During part of the way I had leiſure to contemplate with more compoſure the path I went the foregoing evening on the oppoſite ſide of the glen. At the *untere dachlena* we met a number of poor pilgrims, for it was Saturday, and from that to Art croſſed continually through delightful groves, or the ſweeteſt meadows.

The town, though ſmall, is neat, well built, and pleaſantly ſituated at the foot of the Rigi, near the extremity

extremity of the lake of Zug. We ſaw the landing of ſeveral boats of corn which was intended for proviſioning Schwyz. It was carried off in a kind of triumph, on account of the criticalneſs of the time, and the attempts of the agents of the central government to intercept ſupplies from going to a place that has not enough of its own. Theſe ſtateſmen, or their directors had embraced the policy of a great miniſter, and deſigned to ſtarve into order and regular government all refractory republicans. We were joined by a phyſician who had much to tell of what was going forward. He ſeemed to me to be a man of great intelligence, familiar with the concerns of his country, and whoſe manners were on the exact line that ſeparates bluntneſs and politeneſs. He was evidently a friend to the change that was taking place in favour of liberty, and I believe promoting it. I felt ſo much of the eſprit de corps as to be glad to ſee a perſon of my own profeſſion eſpouſe that cauſe; and being one of thoſe who ſtill preſume to think it an honourable and a good cauſe, I muſt deem it creditable to medical men that there are among them more friends to the rights of others, than in any different claſs of the ſame numbers. I could collect without being obtruſive or impertinent, that it was intended to organize the government on principles of a fair repreſentation, to retain the cantonal adminiſtrations and the accuſtomed forms; and that emiſſaries were ſent in all directions to concert every where an identity of meaſures. With all this

this the perſons I ſpoke to appeared to wiſh for a federal union, to which they would be willing to commit more powers than were poſſeſſed by the former diets. One of thoſe gentlemen was a leading man in his canton, and certainly in any aſſembly where he and ſuch men as his friends had weight, the influence of France would not preponderate. I ſuſpect that to get rid of this influence was, above all, the ſecret ſpring that movedthe Swiſs patriots; and that it was ſo underſtood is manifeſt from their being ſtyled rebels, and treated as ſuch by French generals. So far as I was able to learn, whatever difference of opinion exiſted, between thoſe who were bona fide friends to their country, turned entirely on having a ſingle or a federal government. They who only wiſhed that Swiſſerland ſhould be free, and forgotten in the diſcuſſions of cabinets, deſired to ameliorate their former organization, but to retain its form. Habit among other things was a determining motive, and where all things elſe are equal, or nearly ſo, habit is a good cauſe of preference, for it produces attachment and eaſe. Others who wiſhed for a more pompous government, and perhaps to make a figure in Europe, or who imputed the eaſy conqueſt of Swiſſerland to the federal organization, inſtead of more juſtly attributing it to the injuſtice of the cantonal adminiſtrations, were all deſirous of a government one and indiviſible. But in fact, the former federal union of the Swiſs was very imperfect, and is no more an objection againſt fede-

ration, than the firſt rude productions of an art, are objections againſt the art itſelf. When every canton had enough to do at home to manage its own mutinous ſubjects, whom it would not liberate, its efforts abroad muſt have been often unſeaſonable, and always feeble. From this aroſe their misfortunes.

The party with which I travelled this morning had a boat, in which they politely offered me a ſeat to the neighbourhood of Zug. One of them was the ſon of a gentleman who had long filled the office of firſt magiſtrate of his canton. I learned from him that their criminal laws are very ſtrict, which, he ſaid, the nature of their mountainous country made neceſſary, where it would be ſo eaſy to commit aſſaults, and to eſcape from puniſhment. He added alſo that great offences were rare. A perſon who has ſeen England, with its continual butchery of criminals, without a diminution of crimes, will ſeek for ſome other cauſe of the rarity of offences beſides the rigour of chaſtiſement. As to this place, what ſhould make great crimes common, where there is ſcarcely ſuch a thing to be found as penury? where there is ſcarcely ſuch a thing in the towns as a populace, and where the ſhortneſs of the diſtance between the higheſt and the loweſt, preſerves over all, the police of the moſt reſpected opinions?

The

The Swiſs had an admirable inſtitution for maintaining public ſecurity. Every citizen took an oath to his country to come to the aſſiſtance of any other citizen, who was attacked in his perſon or his goods. Whoever refuſed to perform this duty, was condemned to indemnify the perſon whom he ſuffered to be robbed or injured. In default of compliance, he was baniſhed. The means were good, but it is evident they could not be adopted unleſs under a government that was not afraid of ſeeing arms in the hands of the people, and where theſe were attached to the laws, and would maintain them.

The ſame gentleman ſhewed me a meadow near his houſe, which was mowed for the fourth time that ſeaſon. The graſs was not high, but it was cloſe and the ſward heavy. Fortunes are counted here in cows. For inſtance, this gentleman's father had a yearly fortune of twenty cows. He had Alpine paſture, and meadow enough in his demeſne to feed ſo many. Annexed to which was a garden and orchard, and the fruit here is abundant and excellent. His houſe was large and handſome; all the offices were convenient, and in the beſt repair. Thoſe I ſaw of the family were well bred and well informed, and his income computed in Iriſh money, would amount to only a little more than five hundred pounds a year. I could not help thinking on ſeeing this, how many items of miſerable wretches go

to make one great lord; and how much the ſum of human happineſs and innocence would be increaſed, if the forced accumulation of landed property was allowed to find its natural level.

Zug is a handſome well built town, at the north-eaſt extremity of the lake of the ſame name. The ſtreets are wide and regular, and the appearance of all the buildings denotes eaſe, even elegance. It is not a place of much trade or manufactures; its richeſt citizens live from the produce of their eſtates, ſmall but competent, its ſtaple is cheeſe and fruit, and yet it would bear a proud compariſon with any of thoſe towns uſually called manufacturing. The fineſt ſituation near it is that of the convent of the capuchins cloſe to the walls. The choice of ſuch a ſite does honour to the taſte of theſe good fathers, and I have every reaſon to praiſe the politeneſs of one whom I met there. There is nothing extraordinary in finding a good tavern in a Swiſs town; but almoſt univerſally over the continent, there is in the eſtabliſhments of this nature, ſome dirty contraſt with the beſt accommodation. Here at the buck, the firſt inn of the town, in an apartment otherwiſe very well furniſhed, the floor looked as if it had not been waſhed for a twelvemonth. Half-a-crown on average, is the price of a table-d'hote ſupper, with wine and lodging. A perſon who travels on foot, ſhould make it his principal meal.

LUCERNE.

LUCERNE.

I hired a boat in the morning to ferry me acroſs the lake of Zug to Buchnaos. The diſtance is a league, there was no other paſſenger, and the fare was but ſix-pence. It was rowed over by a ſtout young woman. The day before we were alſo rowed by women, and I was told that there are at leaſt as many of them, as of men who ply on this lake. The view from the water is uncommonly grand and beautiful. Overhanging the town is a mountain, not exceedingly high for this country, but green and pictureſque. It ſtretches along the lake to the vicinity of Arth, and ſeparates the lakes of Egeri and Zug. The road at the foot of this mountain, and on the edge of the water is ſhaded the whole way; which, together with the great heat of the weather, would have made me prefer walking it, but for the far greater advantages of the company I came with the day before. The Rigi riſes to the weſt in majeſtic grandeur, and of a moſt ſtupendous height, for its acclivities on this ſide are ſo trifling, that its face ſeems nearly perpendicular. Yet the verdure on its ſide gives an amenity to its appearance, which very rarely accompanies mountains of the ſame elevation. Farther to the weſt towers the dark and rugged, and ſtill loftier ſummit of the Pilatus. Cox has already acquainted the Engliſh reader, that this is a corruption of mons *Pileatus*, from the cap of

of clouds which almoſt always covers it, and that there is a ridiculous tradition derived from that corruption, of Pontius Pilate having taken a journey to Swiſſerland, to diſſipate his remorſe of conſcience, and having been drowned in a lake which is on the top of the mountain. Ramond who was able to converſe with the country people, gives the continuation of the ſtory, which, like many other fabulous accounts, is nevertheleſs founded on a fact of natural hiſtory. Pilate, they ſay, drags down by the feet thoſe who bathe in this lake. The fable has its origin in the extreme lightneſs of the mountain waters, which deceives the ſwimmer, and prevents him from ſupporting himſelf at the ſurface. The northern ſhore of this lake is low. The country that extends from it is crowded with villages and orchards, and there are two or three country houſes that might be called chateaus. One of them, which was to be let, would be had cheap. Its ſituation is charming; within a quarter of a mile, as I judged, of the lake, and with all the noble objects I have mentioned full before it.

The road from Buchnaos to Lucerne is moſtly through a level country, remarkable only for good culture and for a population numerous and comfortable. It was Sunday, and I ſaw the people in their holyday cloaths; but as nothing more certainly denotes a peaſantry's miſery, than finding them ragged and dirty on their feſtivals, ſo I think we may fairly eſtimate

eſtimate their place on the ſcale of comforts, by the decency of their dreſs on the ſame days. The women throughout this canton are diſtinguiſhed by the flaſhineſs and ſingularity of their apparel. They wear broad ſtraw-hats, profuſely ornamented with ribbons and artificial flowers, a jacket, and a petticoat that does not come more than two inches below their knees. They alſo wear pieces of red Morocco acroſs the inſtep, and top of the ſhoe-upper. Their white cotton ſtockings are tight and well drawn up over a pair of legs that are generally ſtout, and as univerſally well formed. But for this, it is not to be preſumed that the faſhion of ſhort peticoats would have ſo long maintained itſelf. That which was prepoſterous enough, however, was to find the old women dreſſed in preciſely the ſame ſtyle with the young ones. Is it not this privilege that prevents their ſeeing any indelicacy in the coſtume of their daughters?

I had paſſed through Schwyz without being troubled, but at the gate of Lucerne my paſſport was ſcrutinized, and a ſoldier ſent with me to the commandant. This gentleman finding that I was of the race of curious travellers, and that I had been at Schwyz, deſired I would accompany him to the commander in chief, general Andermatt. The general aſked me ſeveral queſtions about *Reding*, and about the number of forces in Schwyz, to all which I replied, that I had nothing to communicate, that I

was

was a neutral perſon, who had been ſuffered hitherto to paſs unmoleſted through the country, and would not think myſelf at all juſtifiable in relating in one place what I had ſeen in another. That, moreover, my paſſport would ſhew him, who, and what I was. The general found this reaſonable, and let me go.

Lucerne is one of the largeſt and handſomeſt towns of Swiſſerland. Its ſituation at the extremity of the lake of the four cantons on the out-flow of the Reuſs, is convenient and beautiful. It has three covered bridges, one of which is ſaid to be a thouſand, another thirteen hundred and eighty feet long. The ſides of two of theſe bridges are fully open. The one next the lake is a delightful promenade, and very much reſorted to for this purpoſe by the ladies of the place. It commands a charming view of the water, of the verdant ſlopes of the Rigi, of the ſombre loftineſs of the Pilatus, and of ſome ſnow-covered hills more remote. One of the bridges is a gallery of paintings repreſenting memorable tranſactions in the hiſtory of the country. The daubing is execrable, but the ſubjects are intereſting, and teach every child the actions he ſhould admire and imitate. Another is a gallery of ſcripture pieces of equally good execution; and the third is a dance of deathfrightful to the life.

But the chef d'œuvre of Lucerne is general Pfyffer's plan in relief of the canton, and of a great part of the

the ſouth and eaſt of Swiſſerland. The lake of the four cantons is the centre of the plan. Nothing can be more minutely correct than the repreſentation it gives of the country. The effect of the work is the more ſtriking the longer it is conſidered. The mountains are all in their relative proportions, they are coloured with admirable preciſion, thoſe that are bare rock, thoſe that are covered with ſnow, and thoſe that are wooded. Every lake, every ſtream, every water-fall, is executed of ſuch comparative dimenſions, and ſo much after nature, that what a perſon has ſeen he immediately recognizes, and grows familiar with places he did not yet viſit. This previous examination of part of the journey that remained to me to perform, did not leſſen my pleaſure, but enabled me to examine with more accuracy.

Lucerne exports corn which is ſpared from the canton, and ſome which it receives from Suabia. It is the chief ſtorehouſe of the diſtricts that border the lake, as well for corn as for wine. Of the latter article it takes a large quantity from Alſace. In 1776 it appeared by the cuſtom-houſe duties, that they purchaſed to the amount of a million of livres worth. The ſame object, adds Ramond, coſts leſs to the induſtrious people of Baſle, who pay in ribbons at three-pence a yard, the enormous quantity of wines which they buy from Alſace, ſo that one does not know which to admire moſt, the conſumption of liquor or conſumption of ribbons. The wines

wines of Italy find their way over the St. Gothard, and are diſtributed from Altorf. Cheeſe and butter are ſent in return, and they are without compariſon happier who prepare the payment than the commodity.

While I remained here, general Andermatt reviewed his little army of two battalions, one of which came to reinforce him from Zuric after the defeat at Rengg. They were completely dreſſed like French ſoldiers, with all the ſame frippery of tapes and taſſels round their caps, that are worn by the French light infantry. I did not think they became the Swiſs. I diſliked the appearance of ſervile imitation among a people ſo long original; but it is very probable, if I aſked a Swiſs, that he would have told me theſe troops were not national. In fact, they univerſally ſpoke French, and I was told by ſome of themſelves that they were moſtly from the Pays de Vaud.

The town of Lucerne had the good ſenſe to relinquiſh its oligarchical conſtitution, on the firſt approach of the French to Helvetia; but it ſeems the people of the canton did not place much confidence in the ſincerity of that conceſſion, for they very readily accepted the conſtitution offered by the French commiſſioner Lecarlier. It was unqueſtionably far better for them than the one they had lived under. While ſuch was the conduct of the ſubjects

of

of an oligarchy, the citizens of the democratic cantons were thrown into the utmoſt indignation by the interpoſition of foreign force. It is not improbable after all but the conciliating behaviour of Lucerne would have produced unanimity among the Swiſs, had it not been for the madly-deſpotic meaſures of the lords of Berne. "We are perſuaded," ſaid the magiſtrates of Lucerne, in an addreſs to thoſe of Berne, "that the generality of the Swiſs people will never unanimouſly oppoſe a French invaſion, until ſuch time as all the ariſtocratic governments ſhall adopt a democratic ſyſtem; until the people ſhall be convinced that they are not called on to defend the prerogatives of a few, but to protect the liberty of all. We conjure you," ſaid they, "to make this declaration to all Helvetia, to the end it may yield to the force of circumſtances, and by adopting a reform become ſo neceſſary, remove every pretext for invading us. Until this ſhall be done, the people and the government, having ſeparate opinions and intereſts, will never be united; and the country, torn by inteſtine diſſenſions, will fall a defenceleſs prey to the ſtranger." Every argument was in vain, the magiſtrates of Berne were inflexible, inſtead of making conceſſions to the people, they ordered their general to attack the enemy. Erlach acquitted himſelf as an officer; but the people found the quarrel was not their own, that the advantage, if any were acquired, would be for others, and they abandoned their commander.

However

However it has been the fashion to decry philosophy, yet it will be confessed even by its enemies, that its introduction into Lucerne was very necessary. A few years ago, a hypocondriac had been condemned there to the flames for witchcraft and blasphemy; and his son, an infant, one year old, to perpetual exile. What a state of wretched jurisprudence, ignorance and barbarity is developed by this single fact! The power that ordered it was lawgiver and judge! and this vicious constitution was not altered, until the French army overturned it.

SURSEE.

The road for some distance on this side of Lucerne is drawn agreeably along the margin of the Reuss, whose opposite bank is very bold, elevated, and wooded. After quitting the river, the way offers nothing remarkable, until you come in sight of Sempach. By turning off at Reuti to the right, after crossing some fields and a small wood, we see the chapel which stands on the field of battle. The whole can be taken in at one view, a very satisfactory circumstance attending the examination of this, as well as of some other celebrated scenes of former warfare. The Swiss were the assailants. It does not appear their attack was very skilful; but what they wanted in science they supplied by obstinacy and courage. Above all, the self-devotion of the immortal *Winkelried* opened a passage for his companions through

the phalanx of the enemy, and obtained that firſt advantage which was deciſive of all the reſt. How many have I known who poſſeſſed the generoſity of *Winkelried*; but their cauſe has not as yet been blazoned by ſucceſs, and the ſpirit of their heroiſm muſt be conſigned in the mean time to the grateful boſoms of their friends! The victory of Sempach in 1386, confirmed the independence which Morgarten had eſtabliſhed in 1315. Between the firſt epoch and 1389, which comprehends the battle of Naefels, is included a ſeries of the nobleſt ſtruggles that any people ever ſuſtained, and of as gallant atchievements as any people ever performed. How can the coldeſt not be fired with enthuſiaſm, when he conſiders a handful of mountaineers who never ſtopped to count the number of the enemy that came to rob them of independence, and who never heſitated to ſtake in defence of liberty all beſides that was valuable and dear. Much as I admire the exploits of the Greeks, my heart gives more approbation to a people whoſe valour and good fortune was equal to theirs, whoſe unanimity was greater; who commanded as much reſpect by their heroiſm, and better deſerved the world's eſteem by their ſimplicity of manners, their fidelity to engagements, their moderation in proſperity. When they had ſecured an independence of foreign powers, they declined taking part as a nation in the quarrels of their neighbours. The thirty years war, and all the wars of Lewis the fourteenth were unable to diſturb

their

their proud tranquillity. Always armed at home, always exhibiting abroad continued inſtances of undiminiſhed valour, the peace they enjoyed was rendered ſecure by the reſources of their courage, their other means of defence, and the awful memory of Helvetia's ancient deeds. In an evil hour they deviated from their ancient ſyſtem: inſtead of continuing to admit into their alliance thoſe whom they vanquiſhed, they made them ſubjects; and their ſtate was overturned in conſequence of that for which all ſtates that practiſe it ſhould be overturned—INJUSTICE. Since neither reaſon nor generoſity could induce them to reſpect the rights of others, who can regret that, for a moment, they ſhould be puniſhed in their own? But after four years of misfortune, it appeared, to me at leaſt, that its chaſtiſement was not in vain; I thought I beheld an order of things ariſing that would have reſtored union, ſtrength and repoſe; every preſumption ſeemed to be in its favour: yet, if as ſome aſſert, it was only intended to revive the former ſyſtem, the interference that fruſtrated ſuch a deſign is ſtill a benefit; both as it obviates that evil, and ſaves them from diſgrace, who would perſiſt in ſo flagitious a policy in defiance of reaſon and experience.

Not finding any thing worth detaining me in the town of Sempach, I engaged a boat, which brought me for ſix patz, equal to nine-pence, to within a ſmall diſtance of Surſee. The diſtance is about two

two leagues, and the borders of the lake are handſome; but this is comparatively the low country. It is ſingular what a void a tame landſcape leaves in the imagination, after it has been habituated to the ſublime objects that continually impreſs it in the little cantons. It happened to be on the anniverſary of their former election of magiſtrates, that I came to Surſee. Every inn was full, and all was feſtivity throughout the town. As the evening was extremely beautiful, I ſtrolled a little about the ſtreets, which were alſo full. It was laughable enough to ſee what romping and childiſh plays were going on among a ſet of men, whom one might take for grenadiers out of uniform. It delighted me very much to find that though ſeveral were merry, none were drunk. This was owing no doubt to the uſe of wine, over which they were able to paſs ſome hours of recreation, without ſwallowing ſuch a quantity of alcohol as would inebriate. They are fortunate where the cheapneſs of wine ſuperſedes the conſumption of ardent ſpirits, which habitually uſed are always an evil; and the deteſtable abuſe of which degrades from the dignity of man, the miſerable wretch who is addicted to them. This town, though dependent on Lucerne, poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of municipal freedom, and chooſe its own magiſtrates. It is not ſurely ſurpriſing, that its inhabitants ſhould prefer ſuch a conſtitution to one that gave them a ſub-prefect nominated at Berne. Accordingly they heartily rejoiced at the near

near proſpect of the return of the former. It is a very abſurd, and a very deſpotic thing in the Helvetic conſtitution, that it obtrudes the executive power every where, among a people who had been always accuſtomed to do almoſt every thing for themſelves.

Several parties came in from the neighbourhood, to paſs this feſtival in town. In one of them was a young lady, who ſeeing I was a ſtranger retired in a window of the ſaloon ſetting down my journal, had the goodneſs to do the honours of her country, and entered into converſation with me. There was as much ſpirit in her diſcourſe, as affability in her manners. She talked at once of the beauties and condition of Swiſſerland, as if ſhe had penetrated in a moment the objects of my purſuit; and ſhe often forced me to contraſt the courteouſneſs of the continent, with that contemptuous reſerve to ſtrangers, of which I had experienced my ſhare in England. I took the liberty of aſking her why perſons of the beſt education continued to ſpeak their language ſo much with the accent of the vulgar, as to make it often difficult for ſtrangers to underſtand them. She told me, without altering her manners, that in Swiſſerland it was not adviſeable for thoſe who could ſpeak otherwiſe, to give offence to that claſs below them who could not. that the attempt would be called affectation at leaſt, and conſtrued perhaps into an aſſumption of

of ſuperiority. Such a motive may be valid for a moment, but it ſhould not be countenanced, I ſaid; for it reſted on an undue complaiſance with the fooliſh pride of ignorance; and that I would as ſoon think of levelling the mountains of the country, as reducing the elegancies of life to the ſtandard of clowniſh rudeneſs.

The ſupper tables were ſoon filled: they are always of different prices, which often cauſes a very heterogeneous kind of company to be in the ſame ſaloon, but not at the ſame board. The table-d'hote is the firſt, and our hoſt had ſo often drunk during the day, that he preſided over his in the evening with the greateſt jovialneſs. After we had finiſhed the wine we called for, he treated us of himſelf to ſome bottles of a ſuperior quality; and indeed our ſitting was rather long, owing eſpecially to three men in the habit of peaſants, who ſat at the table next us, and who ſang catches and glees in the firſt ſtyle of merit to a late hour. I was the more ſurprized, as hitherto I found but little muſic among the Swiſs. I have been ſeldom, if ever, ſo well entertained for half-a-crown, which was the whole of my expences at the *ſun*.

SOLURE.

Left Surſee very early in the morning, and arrived here by the road of Pfaffnau, St. Urbin, and Langenthal. I made ſeveral ſhort cuts in the courſe of my walk, and had ſo much the more opportunity of obſerving the ſoil and the rural occupations. The former is ſtiff and argillaceous, but has the character of being very fertile. In one place I ſaw eight large oxen yoked to the plough. No doubt, the uncommon dryneſs of the ſeaſon was partly the cauſe of employing ſuch a multitude, but they always require a very powerful team. The cows and oxen here are of the red coloured kind with white faces, and are more large and ſluggiſh than thoſe of the little cantons. The whole diſtrict is rich, particularly the valley of the Aar. I frequently this day talked of the proceedings of the little cantons to the peaſantry, who did not heſitate to expreſs their approbation. The converſation at the inns where I ſtopped to refreſh, the news of the innkeepers to their gueſts, and of thoſe to one another, were all relative to meetings held by the peaſantry for the purpoſe of aiding and abetting the Schwyzers and their confederates. The former government of this canton was oligarchical, and it is not to be preſumed that there was any intention of reſtoring it. The perſons I ſpoke to did not diſcover any ſuch intention, nor did they impute it to others.

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To obtain a freer and a cheaper government than that under the new conſtitution, was the avowed object of all. I cannot look on theſe movements then, as the mere reſult of the machinations of the oligarchy, though many of the former oligarchs were actually concerned. Each party had cauſe of diſſatisfaction, and the oligarchs grew at length wiſe and temperate enough to renounce every notion of excluſive ſovereignty, ſatisfied that if the incorporation were diſſolved, and the cantonal mode of adminiſtration reſtored, they would obtain more power and honour from the ſuffrages of a free people, than they ever would from a diſtant government under a foreign influence. The peaſantry, it may be ſaid, were deceived and made fools. But, if juſtice be done to this claſs of men, it muſt be allowed that they are as acute as any others in judging of their immediate intereſts: that they as eaſily know what are perſonal grievances; for theſe are matters of feeling: that they are as quickly alive to the advantage of poſſeſſing a ſhare of power; for it enſures good treatment. And if this be not enough, let us do juſtice to the ſagacity of peaſants, who had often exerciſed the privileges of republicans, and learn to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe inferior beings, whoſe habits are formed in the ſervitude of monarchies.

Within an hour's walk of Solure, there is a good inn, to which perſons come on parties of pleaſure

from town. One of the firſt families of the former oligarchy was there on my arrival. A young man, who aſſumed all the importance of an eldeſt ſon, ſays to me, friend, whence do you come? I anſwered him with great meekneſs, from the little cantons. Immediately, a young lady of the party, apparently about nineteen or twenty, and very handſome, aſked me with a good deal of earneſtneſs, if I met in my way with a young man coming in the ſame direction? I ſaid that I had not lately met with any of a deſcription likely to intereſt her. We expect my brother. Are they about to fight in the little cantons? did you meet any Helvetic troops, &c.? To theſe and ſuch other queſtions, I gave the moſt ſatisfactory anſwers I could. I ſaw they were pleaſing to the whole party, and my young gentleman, who by this time grew ſomewhat milder, ventured to aſk ſome queſtions likewiſe; but to mortify his petulance, I would look at him to let him ſee I heard him, and then turn to his ſiſter or father, to reply to their enquiries. I aſked ſome queſtions in my turn, and particularly, if it was intended to reſtore the former order of things; the old gentleman ſaid he believed there was no ſuch intention, for that it would be madneſs to think of it. Solure was a very cloſe oligarchy. A few people governed the town, and the town governed the country. The great council conſiſted of one hundred and ten perſons; and the little cuoncil, without which the great could not not aſſemble, of thirty-

thirty-five. The town counted five thouſand ſouls, and the canton, forty-five thouſand.

The town of Solure is ſurrounded by a very good rampart in ſtone, but without ravalines; of courſe it could not make a long defence againſt regular attacks. The rampart is the public walk of the city, and indeed a very fine one, as it is planted with trees, commands in ſome places a view of the Aar, and every where of the majeſtic mountains of Jura. The town is in general well built. Its fineſt public edifice is the church, which is one of the grandeſt buildings of the kind. Unfortunately, I had not leiſure to make an excurſion to the Jura mountains, to the *Hazenmatt* and the *Weiſſenſtein*, places ſo much celebrated for their delightful views. The time I could ſpare here, conſiſtently with what I had allotted for viſiting other places, was only ſufficient for making ſuch enquiries as might be anſwered in town. No place, I was told, could be more divided in opinion, nor more diſtracted by party, than the town of Solure. Thoſe who diſapproved of the former oligarchical conſtitution, arrogated to themſelves the name of patriots, as the ſame deſcription of perſons did at Zurich. They alſo gave ſupport to the central government from oppoſition to the other; but though their motives may have been good, yet, as the government they maintained was not a free one, and as they came to its defence under an honourable pretext, they were in reality doing

doing an injury to the cauſe of liberty. If they had joined in the revolution, they would naturally have their due weight in determining the form it ſhould take, and thus they could moſt effectually have ſerved the cauſe they affected to eſpouſe. The peaſantry of ſome neighbouring diſtricts on the Aar, had meetings a few days before, which were deemed an adherence to the proceedings of the little cantons.

This town was ſurprized by general Brune during an exiſting truce. Fribourg was ſeized by him in the ſame diſhonourable manner.

ISLAND OF ST. PETER.

The day I ſtayed at Solure there fell ſome heavy ſhowers, the firſt I had ſeen ſince I left Schaffhauſen. They refreſhed the weather and rendered it a pleaſure to walk. What I have yet ſeen of the valley of the Aar is intereſting for a farmer. It abounds with clover, turneps and carrots. They mow clover here thrice in the ſeaſon. Buren and Nidau were entered by the French after they got poſſeſſion of Solure, and a ſharp action took place between them and the troops of the oligarchy of Berne, at Lingnau, a little to the right of the high road between Solure and Biel. A circumſtance, which promoted a good deal the ſucceſs of the French, was the diſtruſt they had the addreſs of diſſeminating between the Swiſs ſoldiers and their officers. I was told at Buren, that they

they would take an account at Biel of my ready caſh, and ſubject me perhaps to troubleſome examinations. To avoid all ſuch inconvenience I took the road to Nidau, and gave up viſiting a place that is highly ſpoken of by travellers. Since the French have ſtooped to conquer ſuch a petty prince as the biſhop of Baſle, Biel and its little territory are incorporated with the great nation. I wiſhed to go by water from Nidau to the iſland, but the fare demanded of me being too much for one, and not finding a companion, I proceeded on foot to Ocre. Part of the way was acroſs a grazing plain cloſe to the lake, but ſhortly after the path led up to a conſiderable eminence and through a charming wood. No artificial walks could equal for ſimplicity, or ſurpaſs for effect the beauty of this ruſtic footway. There are frequent breaks which let in views of the water and the enchanting iſland of St. Peter, while the lofty chain of mountain that bounds the oppoſite ſhore, in limiting the view, yet gives it woods and verdure and ſeveral pictureſque villages on which to repoſe. At Ocre, there is a village-inn, not of the beſt, but where I got clean ſheets, and ſome very good trout for ſupper. I engaged a boat which was to carry me over at day-break to the iſland. The boatman was punctual, and the moment I put my feet on the ſhore I hurried to the ſouthern extremity, where Rouſſeau's exquiſite ſenſibility was ſo often enraptured at the early dawn, and at the ſtill more enchanting hour of ſetting day. This is the only iſland

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in Switzerland, and there might be a hundred without one more delightful It is very elevated, especially at the south-west side, the soil is very fertile, it produces good wine and corn; it has meadow, gardens, orchards and forest trees. If any family were foolish enough to look for solitude, this is the spot, which in separating such persons from all the world, would enable them to suffice themselves.

This island is about a league in circumference: it has one large dwelling, to which persons come frequently on parties of pleasure, and where they are not badly accommodated. I got there very good green tea for breakfast, and if I were disposed to sleep there, might have had the chamber which was inhabited by Rousseau. Every thing connected with this most eloquent of writers would naturally interest the lovers of literature, accordingly many of them have visited his retreat, and penciled many epigrams of praise and satire on the walls of his room. They are now so effaced as not to be legible; but a Swiss writer has preserved some of them. This gentleman also went to reside a few months on the island, and composed a thin quarto on its beauties and the occupations of Rousseau, whose mode of living there, even to the minutest circumstances, he has collected with all the trivial fidelity of another Botzy.*

NEUFCHATEL.

* Johnson's familiar name for Boswell.

NEUFCHATEL.

The chain of mountains, which bound the lakes of Biel, and Neufchatel to the Weſt, have a fine effect along the road to this place. The baſe is lined with vineyards, the middle region is paſture, and the upper part is covered with woods. The lake of Neufchatel is a noble ſheet of water, and its borders might be counted fine, if I had not ſeen the peopled and cultivated ſhores of the lake of Zuric. The town has a certain air of opulence, and is kept very clean. Many of the houſes are built of hewn-ſtone. The neighbourhood abounds with good quarries, which are eaſily wrought. To this circumſtance the town is chiefly indebted for the elegance of its appearance. The town-houſe is a beautiful edifice. It ſurpaſſes every other public building. In this town I heard all perſons acknowledge their good fortune and their happineſs. There did not ſeem to be ſuch a thing as repining or diſcontent within its precincts. The ſtorms of war had paſſed on all ſides, without having ever fallen on this little country. In the beginning of the revolution, the inhabitants entreated the committee of public ſafety to conſider them politically, what they were in reality; that is Swiſs. The committee had the generoſity to do ſo, and while at war with Pruſſia did not uſe them as Pruſſian ſubjects. Afterwards when France warred on Swiſſerland itſelf, the people of Neufchatel

Neufchatel were in reality on the point of acting as true Swifs, and had appointed their contingent to march. But the arrival of the Pruffian governor put a ftop to their generous imprudence, and faved them as Pruffians from the fecond danger. The town and country are very commercial, and have feveral opulent merchants. Thefe men, who can afford to lavifh large fums, do not ftop at expence to have a beautiful villa, or a noble houfe in their native place. Other rich individuals wherever they make their fortunes, difplay the fame laudable pride of embellifhing their paternal abode. General Meuron, for inftance, whofe houfe is on the fide of the hill above Neufchatel, was laying out five or fix thoufand pounds of the fpoils of India, to make a terraced vineyard, which will have a charming effect, as it commands a view of the lake and of the fine hill of Cudrefin, but which in point of profit will not be worth one thoufand pounds. The town is too much ftinted in public walks, of which there are but two, and both on the borders of the lake. One of them is at the entrance of the town by the road from St. Blaife. It is on a hill that has all the appearance of a truncated cone. It is well planted with trees, is furnifhed with feats, and commands a delicious profpect: The more fo, as the pretty girls of Neufchatel come every evening there to take the air.

I met here with an old Swifs officer, who had ferved for many years under the French monarchy, who

who had loſt his penſion, and was of courſe an enemy to the revolution. He ſpoke very feelingly of the ſufferings of Swiſſerland in 1798, and was very much aſtoniſhed to hear from me, that in thoſe places through which I paſſed, the little cantons did not bear any viſible traces of war. I obſerved to him that a great deal of the diſtreſs felt about that period was the reſult of a general ſcarcity, and that as Swiſſerland did not grow corn enough for its conſumption, it muſt have been affected by that ſcarcity though there were no war. "We ſent them," ſays he, "from this little town a thouſand louiſd'ors." I aſked him if they did not likewiſe receive large ſums from London? "Yes, the Swiſs merchants there ſubſcribed liberally." But did not ſeveral Engliſhmen do the ſame? "I heard there did. Perhaps, ſir, you are an Engliſhman?" No, ſir, I would even be extremely ſorry to be thought one. "You do not love the Engliſh then?" I feel towards individuals of England, as I do towards individuals of any other country; but certainly I am no friend to the power of the Engliſh, which I have ſeen them ſo often and ſo cruelly abuſe. "You are an Iriſhman?" Yes, ſir. "I began to ſuſpect as much. It was the hoſtility of your countrymen to the eſtabliſhed government, which forced England into ſo diſhonourable a peace at Amiens. I think as you do." You ſafely may, for all Europe knows it. "But will you tell me what did the Iriſh nation want?" At firſt very little; only to be admitted to

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the privileges of the Britiſh conſtitution. "The demand ſeems to be very equitable; but do you call it little?" Certainly, for that conſtitution is not a free one. "You ſurprize me: I have always heard people talk of Engliſh liberty." Then I drew a diagram on the ſand: a ſtraight line, and a curved one, terminating in the ſame point. There, ſays I, is all the difference between the preſent French and Engliſh conſtitutions. Here the monarch goes ſtraight forward to his object. There the monarch muſt go a little round through a packed jury, a ſuſpenſion of the bill of habeas corpus, or ſome other ceremony in the ſhape of a law, which he may think proper to make his parliament perform. "Do you really think there is no other material difference?" I really think that in the laſt analyſis the Engliſh conſtitution reſolves itſelf like the other into the will of the monarch. But do not miſtake me: though there is little eſſential difference between the conſtitutions of France and England, there is a great deal between the people. The Engliſh have been often in rebellion, not for princes, but for the cauſe of liberty. They effected a revolution in this cauſe, and what with their own ſpirit, the circumſpection of the government, and the abſence of any conſiderable ſtanding army, they had poſſeſſed, until the beginning of the American war, many years of practical freedom. But having no organization fit to maintain freedom in tranquillity, the moment their revolutionary

revolutionary ſpirit ſubſided into a commercial one, they fell into the ſlavery of their neighbours. Their national character was the only ſafeguard of their liberties, and a thing which greatly contributed to form it was the goodneſs of their civil laws. The trial by jury (which is a very different thing there from the caricature of it received in France) and the law which provides that any perſon arreſted muſt be fully committed for trial, bailed or liberated altogether within three days—theſe two laws conſtitute the important difference exiſting at preſent between the condition of the Engliſh and French people. The difference is, I allow, a very important one, while ſuffered to remain; but in five hours the miniſter may any day remove theſe barriers, and then the ſecurity of citizens is due only to his benevolence or his policy. Of courſe there is no protection againſt his enmity or his intereſt. An act of indemnity always follows to wrap in oblivion the deeds of a vizier-like adminiſtration; and every atom of this is the Britiſh conſtitution for the time being. I then detailed the whole interior mechaniſm of the parliament, and ſhewed him the golden chain which binds it to the throne of the monarch. This was not the only opportunity I had of diſabuſing foreigners with regard to the nature and operation of the Engliſh conſtitution. I always took up the veil, and particularly unmaſked that hypocritical concern for the freedom of the Swiſs, which

England

England affects abroad, while she so horribly tyrannizes over an unhappy nation under her own dominion.

At Neufchatel there is no public place, where you may at all times get a newspaper. A coffee-house which takes one, keeps it but a few hours, and then sends it to a subscriber in the country: but there is no want of billiard-tables, nor of idlers to frequent them. The eagle, or as it is sometimes called the town-house, is reputed to be the best inn. It is dirty however, but as another which I entered was equally so, I suppose that in this respect there is no room for choice. At the table d'hote I met a very intelligent Frenchman from one of the eastern departments, who finding himself on neutral ground, and judging me to be a friend to liberty, gave me a very interesting exposition of the sentiments of the people in his country. An account of the information I received from him forms, however, no part of the subject to which my enquiries are principally directed in this journey. On the same day with me there arrived two English gentlemen, who immediately retired to an apartment by themselves, and ordered a dinner at four o'clock, and tea at seven. One of them I saw stroll a little through the streets late in the evening, the next morning, after breakfasting also by themselves, they stepped into their carriage, and they will call this travelling. I could almost pity them for having missed so much conversation

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that would delight an Engliſh ear, by not having dined and ſupped at the table d'hote as I did.

I left Neufchatel on a Thurſday, which is market-day here, and when one may ſee the quay of this commercial little town crowded with boats. Their freights are moſtly proviſions. I took a paſſage in one that was returning to Morat. The wind was fair and the ſail very pleaſant, but that part of it up the Broye rendered tedious by the adverſe current. We were five hours going ten miles; yet, as the evening was ſerene, a delicious view of the full moon ſhining from a cloudleſs ſky on the waters of Morat fully compenſated for the ſlowneſs of the voyage. I had agreed for my paſſage with the boatman's ſon, a full grown youth; nevertheleſs the father told me when I landed that my bargain was null, for that he himſelf was the perſon with whom to contract, and inſiſted on getting nearly three times the amount of the firſt ſum. I remonſtrated, but he only referred me to the magiſtrate. I perceived I muſt be a loſer ſome way, and preferred giving up my money rather than my time. I was cheated only this once. Foot-travellers, indeed, are not ſo liable to impoſition as they who go in carriages, for who would be a rogue for little, or for nothing?

The oſſuary near this town, that famous memorial of the defeat of the Burgundians, has been lately removed by the French. Having retrieved by their valour

valour the honour of their nation, they acquired a juſt right to take away the monument of its diſgrace.

BERNE.

Three leagues from here I came through the paſs of Güminen. It has a bridge over the Senſe, a mountain ſtream, which runs in a ſomewhat deep hollow with ſteep and wooded banks. The Berneſe troops were poſted here in 1798 to defend the approach to Berne. The French marched againſt that town in three columns. The one that took this road amuſed the enemy for the greateſt part of a day by a cannonade and ſeveral movements which indicated an intention to force the paſſage. In the mean time the real attack was made farther to the ſouth at Neuenegg, on the road between Freiburg and Berne. The action on this ſide was very ſevere. Neuenegg was repeatedly taken and retaken; but at laſt remained with the French. By their ſucceſs here they turned the poſt of Güminen, which was then abandoned: this, however, would not have been neceſſary, if the French had not alſo puſhed a column on the north ſide by Grauholz and Fraubrunnen. The ſucceſs of theſe well-combined movements enabled the French columns to form a junction before Berne. At a former period it would have ſtood a ſiege and been perhaps relieved like Granſon and Morat; but the oligarchy found itſelf deſerted; and this body, ſo proud and ſo unrelenting

a little

a little while before, ſubmitted with the utmoſt tameneſs. Of all its army it could muſter no more than twelve hundred men to guard the three important roads already mentioned. The moment the oligarchy was vigorouſly attacked, and that its enemies ſaw they would be properly ſupported, it was made to feel the effects of all its former injuſtice. There was ſuch confuſion and ſuch a panic, that orders uſed to croſs and contradict themſelves. Troops of ſoldiers uſed to quit their colours to run to the protection of their villages. No one ſaw more of the public ſafety than conſiſted in the ſafety of his cottage, for the French could not be conſidered as more odious than their own government. The French revolution gained every where the hearts and goodwill of thoſe who were oppreſſed: and if the rulers of France had adhered in their conduct to the principles of that revolution, nothing could ever ſtop their career but what they ſhould not attack—a free people, and a juſt government. The ſoldiers who fought for the oligarchy did ſo as mere hirelings, diſaffection prevailed among the officers, and as for the people, the inſtant they ſaw a power at hand to protect them, they univerſally abandoned their inſolent and deſpotic rulers. Had they even united themſelves with their government, it was perhaps too late to oppoſe an effectual reſiſtance, though this is at leaſt doubtful: they exhibited, however, no devotion to its cauſe. How different are the events that we ſee here, from thoſe which happened in the

little cantons. Theſe were overpowered, it is true; but their inhabitants evinced a ſincere attachment to the cauſe in defence of which they appeared, and to their country; for *they* had rights and a country to defend. The French are ſuppoſed, indeed, to have uſed means for corrupting the fidelity of the ſubjects of Berne. Granted: but what enabled them to ſucceed in this ſeduction with the Berneſe, and not ſucceed with the Schwitzers? the difference of reſults is the ſtrongeſt proof that the ſubjects of an oligarchy have not the ſame or ſuch important intereſts to defend as the members of a democracy; and that cœteris paribus, a government is weak againſt foreign invaſions in proportion as it recedes from freedom. The French eaſily ſucceeded, becauſe in the government of Berne, ſeventy-five families, by means of certain ſecret management, and in virtue of the *exiſting conſtitution*, ruled from father to ſon an external population of four hundred thouſand ſouls.

You perceive at a conſiderable diſtance from Berne, that you are approaching the capital of Swiſſerland. In point of population and grandeur united it certainly deſerves this name. All the roads throughout the canton are well made and carefully preſerved: that from Morat is remarkably ſo, and for the diſtance of half-a-league from the town has near it an alley of trees, that render it of a ſummer's evening a charming promenade. All the beſt ſtreets of Berne

Berne have arcades under the houſes. They are unfortunately too low, and the footway too narrow: yet they are a very great convenience to the inhabitants. The beſt dreſſed ladies might viſit here in all weathers without coach or ſedan. In ſeeing them I could not but wiſh that the towns of Ireland had been built on ſuch a plan. It would remove the only inconvenience of our climate. The Berneſe have borrowed from us our jaunting-cars; but as yet the faſhion is only beginning. The few I ſaw were, however, as completely Iriſh in their make, as if they had been taken new off the Blackrock road. Never when I was moſt tired, did a ſeat in one give me the twentieth part of the pleaſure, which I now felt from the bare appearance. Bleſſed principle of aſſociation! which ties together ſo many happy hours, and I may add for myſelf, fortunate temperament of mind! that almoſt excluſively diſpoſes me to chearful recollections. Berne is great in its public buildings. I have not ſeen its hoſpitals equalled any where, and the neatneſs within is little inferior to the external grandeur. The cathedral is a noble pile of gothic architecture; the terrace before it a promenade of more beauty than I have met within the precincts of any other town. It does not admit of being very extenſive, but it is convenient, well planted with trees, and furniſhed with ſeats. Its great ſingularity conſiſts in the ſublime and beautiful proſpect it affords. On coming in facing the north-eaſt the magnificent Alps catch the eye and rivet the at-

tention. Their poſition ſhews them on a fine evening of the utmoſt brilliancy and ſplendour. When one can withdraw his looks from ſo enchanting a ſpectacle, they paſs, as they return, over romantic mountains, over the gloom of foreſts and the mild verdure of meads, and the party-coloured labours of the huſbandman. Below the parapet of this delightful promenade is the rapid Aar, which environs a great part of the town. Its oppoſite banks riſe in a gradual, but conſiderable elevation, and form hanging lawns of the ſofteſt green. The boys exerciſe themſelves here at a ſport, wnich I have alſo ſeen them uſe at Schaffhauſen. They plunge into the current, and are carried down with a velocity which at firſt occaſions ſome uneaſineſs to a ſtranger. By degrees however, they give themſelves an oblique direction, and at laſt, with very little effort on their part, are thrown on ſhore by the ſtream itſelf. The terrace of the cathedral is reſorted to at certain hours of the evening by ſuch kind of company as walks the Palais-royal of Paris at the ſame time. I muſt mention it to the honour of the morals of the Swiſs, that this is the only town of their country where I ſaw the like exhibition. But Berne, in proportion to its population, is to the full as corrupt as Paris; and for the ſame reaſon it has long been the reſidence of idle and opulent ſeigneurs.

I had

I had now an opportunity of seeing the central government more closely, and the view was disgusting. The servile imitation of French names, and French arrangements, gave it also an air of ridicule. A *minister of war*, for example, to five or six battalions; a *minister of foreign relations* who corresponded with only the French ambassador; and a *national government*, that dare not stir without receiving orders from a foreign country. The *minister of police* was not forgotten. I saw at the prefecture of Berne as many books, in proportion, as many clerks, as many enquiries about the names, country, and business of travellers, as I did in Paris. What culpable expence, what jealous despotism, what servile imitation! But Berne particularly was treated as a conquered country; and, according to the rule of justice which is received among regular governments, it deserved its chastisement.

There were no powers that sooner felt, or dreaded more, the effects of the French revolution, than the oligarchies of Swisserland. Like all their compeers, they would recognise only *exterior* France; and they gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the interior. The patricians of Berne took the lead which was due to their superior power, and their equal aristocracy. At the time that the king of Sardinia was attacked in Savoy, the aristocrats of Geneva feared, or pretended to fear for the independence of their country; they solicited a garrison

from

from the ſenate of Berne, and received a very large force. At the ſame moment, the oligarchy uſed the utmoſt zeal and activity to ſpread a report throughout Swiſſerland, of the French having an intention to invade. Though there was not a ſhadow of probability, that France, attacked by all the powers of the continent, would wantonly bring on itſelf another formidable enemy, and open its frontier, yet a credulous people was ſo far deceived, that under favour of the deluſion, the oligarchy ſet on foot an army of ſixteen thouſand men. Its head-quarters were fixed at Nyon, within a league of the French frontier, and every thing was prepared to enter the French territory, and ſeize the country of Gex, the fort of Cluſe, and the defiles that lead into France*. Four and twenty hours only before the time of executing this project, the news arrived of the duke of Brunſwick's retreat. This confounding event diſconcerted all the meaſures of the oligarchy: they quickly withdrew the army, and diſbanded the greateſt part of it. But they

* Theſe details I take from the work of *colonel Frederick Ceſar Laharpe*, the ſame who was tutor to the preſent emperor of Ruſſia. Like other public characters, he is variouſly ſpoken of at Berne; yet I did not find any to impeach his veracity. Even colonel Roverea, the apologiſt of the oligarchy, admits the facts adduced by *Laharpe*, but inſinuates that they are too highly coloured. The accuſation of an enemy cannot be lighter. V. eſſai ſur la conſtitution du Pays-de-Vaud, par *F. C. Laharpe*.

they could not conceal their project from France, nor did they even afterward adopt a conduct that would efface the memory of their intended attack.

So early as 1790, the oligarchy of Berne forced the other Swiss regencies to permit the Austrians to pass on the territory of Switzerland, under pretence of assisting the prince bishop of Basle against his subjects; but in reality, to put the defiles of the Jura in possession of the enemies of France. Custine would have taken these troops prisoners, had not a retreat been afforded to them by the Swiss.

The oligarchy of Berne commanded its troops in the pay of France, to lay down the three coloured cockade, that *sign of rebellion*, and authorized them to assume the white one.

On the Swiss territory was formed the first nucleus of the black army. Succours of all kinds were given to the prince of Condè, to D'Autichamp and Mirabeau. The latter was stationed near Yverdun, where he superintended a depot of recruits and necessaries for the army of the princes. The recruits seduced from France, used to be sent through *Bienne* to the Brisgau.

When the Piedmontese troops evacuated Savoy in 1792, the French cut off a battalion of the Swiss regiment of Stettler, under the command of that patrician,

patrician, and in the ſervice of Sardinia; but boats were ready to receive theſe eight hundred men, who croſſed the lake of Geneva, and landed in the Berneſe town of Vevey. They then marched through the Berneſe territory of Vevey and Aigle, proceeded through the allied territory of the Valais, and croſſed the great St. Bernard into the valley of Aoſta, to ſerve again againſt the French. All this might poſſibly have been without the participation of the government; but then, if not conſenting, it would have diſmiſſed the colonel, and puniſhed the governors of Vevey and Aigle.

In 1793, the Valaiſans permitted a Piedmonteſe column to paſs the great St. Bernard and the Col de Balm into the valley of Chamouny, whence theſe troops deſcended the Arne to Bonneville. Had they been as well ſupported as the march was important and well concerted, there is little doubt but the French would have been compelled to retire within their own frontier.

The Auſtrians were permitted to violate the neutrality of the Griſons, and arreſt the French miniſters, Maret and Simonville.

Public functionaries under the government of Berne, were agents of the correſpondence between the royaliſts without France and thoſe within.

Forged

Forged aſſignats continued to be fabricated in the Pays-de-Vaud, and circulated with the connivance of the government of Berne, until that of France pointed out the individuals and places to the oligarchy, and then firſt obtained a lame ſatisfaction.

The French republic was already recogniſed by every power with which ſhe was not actually at war, when the oligarchies of Swiſſerland would not recognize her. They ſtill perſiſted to ſee nothing but *exterior France*, with its hierarchy of a nobleſſe, a clergy and a king.

I do not pretend to ſay that the governments of Swiſſerland were wrong in committing theſe multiplied acts of irritation and aggreſſion, even in going to open war with France; but no one will deny, that ſuch conduct was a *flagrant breach of neutrality*, and that it fully juſtified France, according to the law of nations, in making war on Swiſſerland. It is not neceſſary to my argument to ſay, though I believe, that in violating the neutrality, the Swiſs regencies acted contrary to the intereſts of the nation; but conformably enough however to the views of an oligarchy, who ardently deſired to aid the cauſe of deſpotiſm.

If ſuch were the provocations given to France by the Swiſs governments, that they juſtified an invaſion, the multiplied acts of injuſtice and of oppreſ-

ſion,

ſion, which all the governments of Swiſſerland exerciſed over their ſubjects, equally juſtified theſe in calling for that invaſion. I have already mentioned the treaty of Stanz, which was a real combination among the ſovereign lords of Swiſſerland, whether oligarchic or democratic, to cruſh all the aſpiring hopes of their Helots, and retain them in a ſtate of privation and inferiority. This treaty was always vigorouſly executed, and the ſubjects repeatedly experienced that redreſs would neither be *conceded* by their maſters, nor could it be *forced* by themſelves alone. Nothing therefore remained to them, but unmanly ſubmiſſion to their hard fate, or to adopt a policy which had been fortunately practiſed by the Engliſh and the Americans—to form an alliance with the enemies of their oppreſſors. Accordingly, ſome perſons from the Pays-de-Vaud, went to ſolicit the co-operation of a French force, that they might recover their rights by arms, ſince there was no other reſource. I will afterward ſtate the wrongs of the Vaudeſe, and examine now whether they were not very much to blame for having leagued themſelves with the enemies of their country. Theſe were the preciſe words in which I heard them reprehended. They ſay for themſelves, that they value liberty more than the clod which they till, and that in the region in which they were born, there was no country left them, but ſimply their habitations and their fields. Theſe, however, they were not in danger of loſing, or if they parted

even

even with ſome of the produce, they had made up their accompt to pay that price for the reſtoration of their political rights. Already a great deal was paid to maintain the power which took them away. Thoſe alone were their enemies by whom they were oppreſſed; thoſe were their friends who ſuccoured them. The evil they felt, they knew to be ſevere and to be perpetual; what they riſked, if an evil, was from its nature temporary, and could not exceed that which they experienced.

The country, in ſo far as it meant the people, conſiſted of two deſcriptions; one an oligarchic aſcendancy in the exerciſe of an oppreſſive dominion: this was not the country of which the Vaudeſe helots could be ſo tender. They were themſelves the other. Should they be baffled in their ſchemes of redreſs, that was their concern alone—they might have erred in their judgment; but they cannot be ſaid to have failed in their duty. Oppreſſion was not the leſs painful to them for being the act of their own countrymen, and in connecting themſelves with foreigners, they endangered no other power but that of their tyrants. The leaſt part of a man's country is the earth and ſtones, the woods and waters. Where the inhabitants too are divided into diſtinct caſts, they are not even all countrymen in a moral view; and an individual of the inferior community will ſooner find a friend in any other land, than among the domineering party of

of his own. When the oligarchs of Berne then reproached the Vaudeſe with having drawn a foreign enemy into the bowels of their country, they only uſed an ambiguous expreſſion to reproach the Vaudeſe with having been ſo *unnatural* as to attack the excluſive power and emoluments of their maſters. This was treaſon againſt the oligarchs of Berne; but the Vaudeſe inſiſted that it was not treaſon againſt the great majority of the people of Vaud.

Tyrants, ſaid the Vaudeſe, would have an excluſive privilege, if the ſacred name of country could be always interpoſed to defend their exceſſes, and if an oppreſſed people alone ſhould be excluded from contracting a neceſſary alliance. They only who are free have a country; and when the enſlaved break their chains, they recover their country, in which they were but aliens before.

Unfortunately for the Vaudeſe, and for the Italians likewiſe, the force that came among them had a greater in its train, nor could the Swiſs or the Italians give the law to their allies. This is the exact circumſtance that determines whether we ſhould bear the ills we have, or fly to others that we do not know. The Swiſs had not a ſea between them and the remaining forces of their deliverers. When the illuſtrious king William went to the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, there was no tail to the army with which he enabled them to free themſelves; nor was there any to the army which the unfortunate Lewis the ſixteenth

ſixteenth ſent to ſuccour America. In the inſtance of king William, the French fleet itſelf would neceſſarily have been ſubſervient to the intereſts of the Engliſh nation, by preventing the arrival of any more Dutch troops, had ſuch a thing been ever intended. In the American war, in like manner, the Engliſh fleet prevented the paſſing over of any more French troops, and it is evident how the very ſuperiority of this fleet would be inſtrumental in defending the independence of America againſt any diſloyal deſigns of her allies. So providentially directed were two great events of the higheſt importance to the liberties of mankind, the revolutions of England and America, that the utmoſt activity of their moſt inveterate opponents, tended only to confirm their benefits; and ſuch folly is the cunning of man before him, who ſways all things to his own beneficent purpoſes!

Seventy-ſix reigning families of Berne ſupplied two hundred and ninety-nine patricians, who compoſed the council called the two hundred, from which were taken all the members of the adminiſtration, all the baillies, all the higher authorities, in ſhort, the whole ſupreme power. In 1776, the ſovereign council conſiſted of two hundred and ninety-ſix individuals, and fifteen families had one hundred and forty-nine votes, a majority of the council. In 1790, the ſovereign council conſiſted of two hundred and fifty-ſix, and ſixteen families had one hundred and twenty-nine votes, a majority.

In

In 1796, the ſovereign council conſiſted of two hundred and ninety-two, and ſeventeen families had one hundred and fifty-one votes, a majority. Laharpe proves that theſe reigning families divided among them every ſix years, four hundred and ſixteen thouſand, ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix pounds, eight ſhillings ſterling of public money. This large ſum was wrung from the patrimony of the people, for the benefit of a patrician order. This was the conſtitution, which colonel Roverea, one of the oligarchy, calls our happy conſtitution—the rare felicity which we inherited from our fathers as a ſacred depoſit to be tranſmitted from age to age. The domain of theſe ſeventy-ſix reigning families, was at leaſt four hundred thouſand ſouls, who were ruled like ſtrangers in their native country, and ſeverely perſecuted when they dared to reſent ſo humiliating a ſeparation. Some ſenſible and honeſt men, who adviſed after the French revolution, that the ſtates of the Pays-de-Vaud ſhould be aſſembled, and the ancient conſtitution re-eſtabliſhed, were denounced as traitors: they were caſt into priſon: their goods were confiſcated, and one was condemned to loſe his head. But to whom more properly belongs the name of traitor, to thoſe who had violated the original conſtitution, or thoſe who only required that it ſhould be reſtored? When the canton of Berne got poſſeſſion of the rights of the barons of Vaud, and dukes of Savoy, it ſucceeded to no more than thoſe rights. The Vaudeſe were free

free before, they were to remain free. No law was binding on them that had not obtained the formal ſanction of the ſtates, and this conſtitution was to be continued; whereas the oligarchy decreed whatever was profitable to the ſeventy-ſix families from which it was recruited.

In 1530, the duke of Savoy ceded to Fribourg and Berne, by the treaty of St. Julien, his rights over the Pays-de-Vaud, *ſuch as he poſſeſſed them.* In 1564, Emanuel Philibert duke of Savoy, and ſucceſſor of Charles the third, ceded anew by the treaty of Lauſanne, all pretenſions to the Pays-de-Vaud, after having expreſsly reſerved the privileges of its inhabitants, among which was that of being protected by the ſtates of the country. In 1565, France guaranteed the treaty of Lauſanne. That guarantee was renewed in 1582, when the Pays-de-Vaud was admitted into the perpetual confederacy, and again renewed in 1777. Since the year 1796, France ſtands altogether in the place of the duke of Savoy, and the Vaudeſe have a right to claim her intervention as repreſentative of the rights of that prince, in virtue of the treaties of St. Julien and Lauſanne; and as guarantee, in virtue of the treaty of 1565. The commune of Morges, in a diſcuſſion with the government of Berne in 1790, has cited ſeveral public acts, which inconteſtably prove that the principal towns of the Pays de-Vaud had ſo many and ſuch important privileges, as to be

be to all intents and purpoſes free towns,. The barons and the clergy were alſo members of the ſtates, and by thoſe alone were taxes impoſed, and laws enacted. This ancient conſtitution was gradually frittered away, and it was made high-treaſon to attempt to change the *exiſting one.* General Laharpe* was condemned to death for having demanded the aſſembling of the ſtates of the Pays-de-Vaud. Secret conferences were made criminal, and yet no body could ſpeak publicly of the intereſts of his country. It was criminal to talk even in private of the national privileges, and legal ſteps for obtaining a reform of abuſes were proſcribed as ſeditious acts, becauſe they went to overthrow the *exiſting conſtitution.* The principles publicly taught in Swiſſerland heretofore, as alone worthy of freemen, were now denounced, and puniſhed as crimes againſt the ſtate. The paſtor of Meziers had raiſed his voice in favour of the rights of his fellow-citizens. He had preached againſt the injuſtice of paying tithes out of every part of a man's produce. For theſe meritorious acts he was carried off in the dead of night, and ſent for ſeveral months to cool his charity in a dungeon. After the reformation, the ariſtocracy of Berne appropriated to themſelves the tithes, which before then, had been paid to the catholic clergy, and it was therefore a ſacrilegious innovation,

* An intereſting account of this virtuous man will be found in Miſs Williams's elegant letters from Swiſſerland.

innovation, to queſtion the divine right of collecting tithes.

By a proclamation in 1790, the oligarchy held out rewards and ſecrecy to all ſpies and informers. At the ſame time, the magiſtrates of Berne created of their own authority, a ſecret council, to take cognizance of every word and movement of the people. Such perſons as had the misfortune of diſpleaſing a patrician of Berne, were taken up, and without any form of trial caſt into the dungeons of Chillon, or compelled to fly their country. All joint petitions of the communes were proſecuted as ſeditious, and all iſolated petitions were deſpiſed. Pamphlets and writings in favour of the rights of the people, excited the greateſt terror, and drew down the utmoſt vengeance. Every thing that recalled the ancient free conſtitution, every thing that expreſſed with energy the grievances of the nation, every thing that proved the neceſſity of reform, and pointed out the means, was made a crime. Torture was employed by the oligarchy to extort confeſſions from ſuſpected perſons, and it was applied to witneſſes to make them ſwear againſt the accuſed.

Several inhabitants of the communes of Vevey, Lauſanne, Morges, Rolle, Nyon and Aubonne, celebrated the anniverſary of the fourteenth of July by military exerciſes, feaſts and balls, in the manner they were accuſtomed to celebrate their own

feſtivals. There was not the leaſt diſorder at any of thoſe celebrations; there was not a ſingle individual proſecuted for any breach of law or police committed there, yet many for having been there, were perſecuted on the fabricated charge of wiſhing to plot an inſurrection. Of ſome individuals preſent who belonged to the oligarchy, one endeavoured to excite a riot by inſults, and two others ſtrove to ſeduce the gueſts into diſorderly acts. Theſe men, the oligarchy afterward amply rewarded; which ſhews the inſidious nature of their agency. As ſoon as the ſenate of Berne had formed its liſt of proſcription, it took up with a great parade of military force, the unhappy individuals whom it had marked out. They were firſt ſent on board priſon ſhips that were ready to receive them on the lake of Geneva, thence into ſubterraneous caverns, or the caſtle of Chillon. This idea of a priſon ſhip, was perhaps borrowed from the galley which formerly ſtood ready night and day at Venice, to receive the victims of the inquiſition of ſtate. A deſpicable hord of traitors were found in the Pays-de-Vaud, whom to the number of twelve hundred, the ſenate of Berne enrolled as ſoldiers and encamped at Perroix. Theſe wretches inſenſible of the baſeneſs of ſupporting againſt their native country a foreign government, which was alſo a tyranny, were moſt active and malignant in perſecuting their ill-fated countrymen. They were lodged at diſcretion in the houſes of perſons ſuſpected to be patriots: thoſe they

they did not fail to treat with brutality, as it was a proof of loyalty to the government. For all their ſervices of infamy, they expected half-pay as a permanent proviſion; but the oligarchy did one good thing—after having blighted theſe beings in the public opinion, it diſmiſſed them with indifference. It made them ſerve its purpoſes while they were neceſſary, and they were then too vile to be dangerous when turned off. With two camps, which in a manner inveſted Lauſanne, and a ſtrong military force, the oligarchy gave the rein to its jealouſy and its vengeance. The friend of liberty, if he but drank a toaſt, ſung, or compoſed a ſong in favour of the rights of man, or in ridicule of the oligarchy, was perſecuted or impriſoned. Things happened, which perhaps none but an Iriſhman can believe to be credible. A young man about ſeventeen years of age, of the name of *Raymondin*, was clerk at Geneva to the bookſellers Barde and Manget. When packages were going from the houſe, he uſed to ſend with them copies of a ſong, in which a Geneveſe friend of his ſatyrized and ridiculed the ſodomy of the Berneſe patricians. One of thoſe, the baillie of Lauſanne, thinking it very important that the government ſhould not be brought into contempt, right or wrong, ſet off to Geneva, accompanied by one of the few loyal inhabitants of the Pays-de-Vaud. He treats privately with the perſons who then governed Geneva, for the ſale of *Raymondin*. The unfortunate young man was in-

vited by one of the public officers, *Naville Rilliet*, to his houſe, there made priſoner, gagged, and in the night delivered outſide the port to his enemies. The perſon who hired his boat for the execrable purpoſe was one *Duroverey*. The victim was firſt carried to the dungeons of Chillon, thence to the priſon of Berne, and condemned to twenty-five years labour and confinement in the houſe of correction. I could not hear, that after this affair there were any more ſongs againſt the ſodomy of the patricians; but there was a revolution the very firſt opportunity. Laharpe, from whom I have taken the above anecdote, gives another that is ludicrous, but which will diſplay as well as a graver fact, the jealous nature of the oligarchy. A chandler at Lauſanne of the name of *Roſſire*, had a blackbird that whiſtled ca-ira. This man was denounced to the baillie as a rebel, impriſoned for not informing againſt the teacher of the bird, and not enlarged until he entered into a recognizance to kill the culprit. A ſerjeant from the baillie was ſent to aſſiſt at the little ſans culotte's execution. Mr. D'Erlach, the baillie, was afraid if the babbling bird eſcaped, that he would chirp French principles, and ſing patriotiſm through every foreſt of his bailiwick.

Laharpe gives the names of thirty men who were condemned, ſome to death, ſome to the houſe of correction, ſome to impriſonment, for having aſſiſted at the celebration of the fourteenth of July, or for having

having ſung French ſongs, or for having expreſſed themſelves in favour of liberty. Such was the fate which the privileged patricians prepared for all thoſe who alarmed their gloomy jealouſy, or who were not ſo mean-ſpirited as to become the willing ſlaves of their deſpotiſm. Their meaſures were long prepared for the ſupport of ſuch a ſyſtem; the inſtruction of the people was purpoſely neglected; and it was even publicly queſtioned whether the people ſhould be inſtructed. It is no doubt very dangerous to inform men of their rights whom you intend to enſlave, and yet whoever can read, runs the riſk of learning them. The humbleſt peaſant who heard that he had rights, could not be oppreſſed with ſafety; and hence it is, that every man who is hoſtile to his rights, is adverſe to his being inſtructed. There is a moral neceſſity that man will act according to his opinions: they muſt therefore neceſſarily aſſert their rights who are convinced that theſe rights belong to them, unleſs where they are reſtrained by motives of a different intereſt, which can never ſuffice for every one. The French revolution more than all other events forced this kind of knowledge into circulation, and in this conſiſted its great danger to all regular tyrannies.

In all which I have related, there is every mark of a vigorous government, there was no mean compliance with the wiſhes of the people, there was no weak conceſſion to the claims of mutinous ſubjects, there

there was puniſhment for every offence, or for the bare aſpect of an offence; yet notwithſtanding all theſe great qualities, this government crumbled the moment it was touched, and its worſt foes were its own people. Haraſſed by the importunities or revolt of their ſubjects, the oligarchies of Zuric and Berne always demanded aid from the little cantons, and preferred having recourſe to the aſſiſtance of others, rather than relinquiſh that unjuſt dominion, which prevented their having friends and defenders at home.

At the ſolicitation of Berne chiefly, the cantons of Schwytz, Fribourg, Solure, and the Valais, ſent deputies to Lauſanne to act as mediators, and ſo far ſucceeded in adjuſting matters amicably, that the moſt influential inhabitants of the Pays-de-Vaud agreed to diſſuade the directory from ſending them the ſuccours which they before required from it, or interpoſing any longer in their domeſtic arrangements. It is reaſonable to conclude from this agreement, as well as from the example of Uznach and the March, that if ſuch a phenomenon had appeared as an oligarchy redreſſing in time the grievances of the people, the latter would have cordially joined in defence of the country. But on the preſent occaſion, the oligarchy exhibited an inſtance of pride and perfidy, which put an end to all confidence between their ſubjects and them. Finding that ſome communes remained ſtill faithful to their

their government, they reſolved to cruſh all oppoſition by a ſtroke of authority, and for this purpoſe directed colonel Weiſs to collect their partiſans, retake from the inſurgents the ſtate-priſon of Chillon, and eſtabliſh order by the bayonet. The Helvetic deputies became indignant at the folly and treachery of this conduct, and quitted a ſituation where they could not be any longer uſeful. Theſe violent reſolutions are attributed to the firſt magiſtrate *Steiguer*: the ſame whoſe funeral panegyric we had in the Engliſh papers from the diſpatches of Mr. Wickham. Berne graſped the leaſt ſhadow of power, in order to reject every idea of conceſſion. She placed all her honour in humbling thoſe who aſpired to be her fellow-citizens. She ſeemed to think no evil ſo great as liſtening to diſcontented ſubjects, or yielding a reform; and preferred expoſing herſelf to all the hazards of an unequal war, rather than comply with the univerſal demand for liberty. I very much admire the magnanimity which ſets every thing at hazard, rather than relinquiſh a juſt cauſe; but it is the cauſe alone that can decide whether ſuch obſtinacy be a vice or a virtue. But I cannot applaud a perſeverance which ſometimes allies itſelf with perfidy, and at others ſhakes with fear. When general Menard entered the Pays-de-Vaud, Berne offered to make conceſſions. She propoſed that in the courſe of a *month*, a committee ſhould be named (by her) of honeſt and enlightened

lightened men, who, *within a year*, were to make ſuch changes in the conſtitution as ſhould be found *expedient*: all this to be without foreign interference. The patriots placed no confidence in this gracious propoſal, which leads me back to the melancholy concluſion I was forced to draw already from a view of the ſtate of parties; namely, that nothing ſhort of a foreign force could have broken the chains of the Swiſs.

Whatever conſequences have attended the introduction of that force, they alone are chargeable with them, who made the meaſure neceſſary: firſt, by breaking the peace with the French republic; and ſecondly, by leaving their ſubjects no other reſource. All thoſe who were ſovereigns before, have loſt by the change; but all thoſe who were ſubjects, have gained by it. Yet, there is no doubt that the former would have been deprived of leſs, and that the latter would have acquired as much, by an amicable domeſtic adjuſtment. But who that cloſely conſiders the pride and ſelfiſhneſs of an oligarchy, will be ſurprized that they ſhould hazard every thing ſooner than conſent to the reform of profitable abuſes? The monopoly of theſe was to them almoſt every thing; and if Swiſſerland was ſubdued, they ſaw that they would loſe little more than was required of them by their own countrymen. That enlarged love of country, which conſtitutes patriotiſm, was never felt by an oligarch; for patriotiſm

triotiſm eſſentially includes a concern for the honour and intereſts of the whole, and certainly no oligarch takes an intereſt in the liberty of diſcontented ſubjects. How idle then to expect that oligarchs will yield to the dread of expoſing their country to a general misfortune, on account of excluſively adhering to their private advantages! or that they will ever conſent to a reform of the moſt flagrant abuſes from a ſenſe of juſtice or of public good! They as conſtantly ridicule all patriotiſm, as their own practice is at variance with that virtue. Their creed is that every man only thinks of himſelf, and as they beſt know how far that is their own caſe, it would be abſurd to expect from them a redreſs of grievances, by the continuance of which they profit. The conſequence is, that thoſe whom they have reduced under their dominion, muſt make up their accompt to recover their liberties by force of arms, or elſe to ſubmit tamely to their fate. Such a deliberate reſolution would have the happieſt effect, as it would either preſerve a profound tranquillity, or produce a general, a deciſive and a ſhort war. It would ſilence the babbling of a ſet of men, the moſt miſchievous and contemptible in an oppreſſed country, I mean thoſe who clamour about rights, urge on others of more ardent minds, and ſkulk away themſelves in the hour of peril. But is not there a moral force, it will be ſaid, to preclude the extremity of arms? The preſs, and the exerciſe of ſuffrage. Yes, theſe as accurately as a barometer indicate

indicate the ſtate of liberty, and a people that enjoys them in their full extent, will have none but very harmleſs conteſts with its government.

I had ſtaid long enough in Berne to grow tired of it. This well built town has too much the air of a luxurious capital, and too little of the elegant amuſements of one, to make it a deſirable reſidence for a perſon who has not the advantage of introductions to private families. I enquired, and informed myſelf as far as my opportunities would admit, and having other intereſting objects to viſit, I reſumed my ſtaff and my journey.

FRIBOURG.

The country between Berne and Fribourg would be intereſting to a farmer, as it is in a high ſtate of cultivation; the villages and the perſons you meet there have all the appearance of comfort, and the tenures of their properties are very much the ſame as in other parts of Swifferland. After journeying a few leagues, a croſs apprized me that I was on catholic territory. Little images of the virgin and croſſes form the decorations of the road, and if the traveller is not edified by them, it is not the fault of the pious inhabitants. The appearance of the town is ſingular. One part of it riſes on a conſiderable height, the other is at the bottom of a valley, and included within ſeveral windings of the

Saane

Saane. The upper town has ſeveral good edifices both public and private, but there is a gloomy ſtillneſs pervading the whole. Of all ſolitudes, that of a city is the worſt. The lower part of this town is alſo diſtinguiſhed by the moſt abominable jargon that I have heard any where. It is a kind of German, but ſo adulterated with exotic words, which do not belong to any civilized language, as to be only intelligible to the natives. In the upper town they ſpeak very good French.

The whole canton of Fribourg is catholic, the whole canton of Berne is proteſtant, and it is worthy of remark with what perfect agreement they have always upheld the ſame ſyſtem of government, without any animoſity among the governing powers, or other rivalſhip than which ſhould beſt maintain the ſway of the oligarchy.

VEVEY.

The country as far as Bulle is ſufficiently intereſting, there are many handſome views of hills and foreſts, and the neighbourhood of the Saane with its bold and rocky banks, affords ſeveral romantic ſituations. At Bulle we are near the Alps of Gruyere, ſo famous for its excellent cheeſe; of which Bulle is the chief emporium. I ſaw ſome paſturage here in a more neglected condition than any where elſe in Swiſſerland. Farther on is Molaiſſon,

Molaiſſon, from the top of which is one of the moſt charming proſpects in the whole country. It commands the lake of Geneva, the mountains of Chablais, the chain of the Jura, the lakes of Morat and Neufchatel, the whole country of Fribourg and the Glaciers of Berne and the lower Valais.

A perſon becomes ſenſible of the great elevation of this whole region by attending to the continued and ſometimes rapid deſcent from Chatel St. Denis almoſt to Vevey. After paſſing Attalens there are ſome charming viſtas of the lake of Geneva half-diſcovered through the hanging branches, and ſometimes ſhut out altogether by a turn in the road, but appearing the next time in greater extent, without the eye having glided imperceptibly to a more ample view. The mountain of St. Gingou and the rocks of Mellerie riſe in ſombre grandeur above the lucid waters of the moſt beautiful of Lakes. Julie and St. Preux alſo ruſh upon the heart, and happy the perſon who can then recall any reminiſcence of melting ſoftneſs and enthuſiaſtic love.

The town of Vevey appears in a ſmall plain cloſe to the water, and every where elſe environed by vineyards. No place can be better choſen for the ſcene of ſo intereſting a work as the *New Eloiſa*. Here are to be found cultivated minds and ſimple manners: here every object nouriſhes ſenſibility and elevates the heart: here with a few choſen companions might a perſon enjoy in happieſt combination the

the ſweets of friendſhip and the charms of nature, The eye embraces a great extent of the lake from where it iſſues from the gigantic mountains of the lower Valais, to where it bathes ſome of the fertile borders of the Chablais. To the left I ſaw the caſtle of Chillon, and could ſay to myſelf, its ſubterraneous caverns will no longer receive the victims of a jealous oligarchy. All around are the moſt varied points of view, here ſcenes of uſeful cultivation, there others of ſavage ſterility. One of the moſt enchanting evening landſcapes is beheld from the church of Vevey. From a commanding ſituation, in the boſom of vineyards, you overlook this neat, well-built town: you behold the brilliant ſurface of the lake reddened with the laſt beams of the ſun. The abrupt rocks of Mellerie which nothing can brighten retain the character of penſive melancholy; but farther to the eaſt, the mountains of the lower Valais, a ſpot of perennial ſnow guides the eye, to ſomething cheerful among theſe enormous maſſes of ſhade. One will not quickly retire from ſuch a ſcene, and inſenbly darkneſs takes poſſeſſion of the horizon: a ſort of grey twilight only ſhews the neareſt part of the waters: the view contracts at laſt to the contemplation of the church-yard, which with the ſolemn ſtillneſs, and the conſciouſneſs we have of the grandeur of ſurrounding objects, brings to the heart a train of devotional feelings, incomparably more ſublime and affecting than any others. The places that beſt deſerve to be ſeen are enumerated by Abel, with a degree

gree of detail which proves that he was well pleaſed in this abode, and the ſtranger who wiſhes to viſit them ſhould uſe his memorandum.

I gratified during a ſtay of three days a kind of claſſic longing to behold thoſe romantic ſituations, round which ſuch an intereſt has been thrown by a writer who poſſeſſed the power of ſentimental eloquence more than any other has ever done, and then proceeded to reſume my journey with the other objects of my enquiries.

LAUSANNE.

The walk to this place is quite delightful. It runs almoſt the whole way along the lake. The water is ſo extremely clear as to permit you to ſee to a great depth its pebbly bottom, and the ſwarms of its inhabitants. On the other ſide are terraced vineyards, riſing in progreſſion to the top of a mountain, which, any where but in Swiſſerland, would be called high. The wine along this coaſt is very good, and the expoſure alone ſo conducive to its quality, that earth has been carried from other places to form ſeveral of theſe terraces.

If we could be ſurpriſed at the fantaſticalneſs of man, we might aſk, why perch a town on the ſlope of a mountain, and on the ſides of a ravine? Such as it is, however, Lauſanne contraſts with every other near

near the lake, the reſt being more conveniently ſituated on even ground, and in the neighbourhood of water. To aſcend from the lower part of the town to the terrace of the cathedral, I had to mount eighty ſteps of a ſtaircaiſe in addition to a conſiderable deal of inclined plane. The proſpect from above is one of the fineſt in or about the place. It ſtretches over the lake, which it in a great meaſure commands, and takes in the Alps of Savoy. The conſtant interchange of light and ſhade ſucceſſively illuminating and darkening different parts of theſe mountains, and frequently varying their appearance, multiply their phaſes in ſo endleſs a manner, as always to join the ſurprize of novelty with the fullneſs of admiration.

Every reader of Engliſh will enquire for the charming reſidence of Gibbon. I paid my homage there to genius, taſte and induſtry; and without envying the lot, could not but admire the ſuperior felicity of thoſe who crown a life of learned eaſe with an immortal fame. His houſe has a ſouthern aſpect. It commands the whole ſlope of the hill, which is about a mile from the town to the lake. It overlooks gardens, vineyards and villas, and it has the other proſpects that are ſeen from the terrace of the cathedral.

The former ſtate of ſociety is very much changed here, and the preſent agitation very conſiderable.

derable. The Vaudeſe have the utmoſt horror of falling under the government of Berne. It is difficult for any perſon but an Iriſhman to conceive how a government can be ſo deteſted. The leaders in the little cantons are accuſed of being ambitious men, actuated by the baſeſt motives. Not that the preſent conſtitution or the central government are liked; but becauſe any thing would be preferred to a return of the former kind of adminiſtration. The pretended wiſdom of this adminiſtration alienated the hearts of all its ſubjects; and its vigour made them call in the aſſiſtance of a foreign power. This event has ruined the oligarchy, who wiſh to repreſent themſelves as the country; but the Vaudeſe ſay it has ſerved thoſe, who are really all the people not making part of the ſeventy-ſix reigning families of Berne. After all, it is not ſo unnatural that men ſhould refuſe to ſuffer for the benefit of their oppreſſors, or that they would ſeek for redreſs in the only way which was left them.

Though this is a proteſtant town and country, the people were obliged until very lately to pay the retribution of former maſſes to the baillies of different governments. One baillie received compenſation for the holy oil, which was one of the perquiſites of the prieſt before the reformation; and an old lady to whom a church property devolved, received every year a certain quantity of corn for feeding the aſs, which carried the clergyman to ſay prayers two hundred

hundred years before. Where there had been a biſhop or an abbot previous to the reformation, there was a baillie or a lay improprietor after it. Theſe reformers could not be accuſed of overturning every thing.

Notwithſtanding, however, every abuſe in the government of Berne, the poor enjoyed here, as in all other parts of Swiſſerland, many comforts. This was owing to the tenures of their properties being of the ſame nature, and to the frugality of the government, which did not encumber them with taxes. The ſovereign families had ſo many lucrative places in the government of bailiwicks, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and in the military both at home and abroad, that they were not forced to plunder their ſubjects by a multiplicity of impoſts. The long peace in which they lived, exempted them alſo from heavy expences, and from the neceſſity of incurring debts.

GENEVA.

I ſauntered along for two days between Lauſanne and this town, being in no hurry to abandon the charming borders of the lake, or to paſs without examination through Morges, Rolle, Nyon, and Cappet. A ſpot of ancient France intervenes before you enter the former territory of Geneva; but without being ſhewn the boundary, you could diſ-

tinguiſh what was once a free country, by the ſuperior ſtate of improvement and opulence that pervades the domain of the little republic. The multiplicity of country villas, the air of neatneſs and eaſe, the number of carriages and the buſtle of buſineſs are the remaining monuments of a prior ſtate of independence and freedom. To theſe it is owing, that a little town at the foot of the Alps has been able to make a more diſtinguiſhed figure in every thing which is moſt honourable to man, than the greater part of the provincial capitals of a great empire. They deſerved their happineſs. Here the citizens were educated together, and well educated. Sobriety and good example diſtinguiſhed them at home, activity and public ſpirit prevailed abroad. How many eminent men has Geneva not produced for the advantage of letters, and notwithſtanding ſome unfortunate events, how many patriotic ſpirits do honour to their little country! On every ſide, as far as the lands of the republic extended, they are ſo full as to ſeem to have been inſufficient for realizing the fruits of her induſtry. With her independence however is fled a great deal of her happineſs; and many of her ſons who loath a ſubjugated ſoil, lament that there is no where in Europe an aſylum for freemen. Several of the Geneveſe went to Swiſſerland after the union; but they were met there by the ſame power which deprived them of their own country. There were individuals, it is true, who called for an incorporating union with the

the great nation, and argued that it was better to form an integral part of the greateſt empire in the world, than to be a little ſorry republic. Theſe men have but few partiſans, and are univerſally accuſed of having been bribed into the opinion.

I had one day the pleaſure of meeting here an old acquaintance from Ireland. He had been at Geneva in better times, and greatly lamented its fallen condition. Nevertheleſs this gentleman was a ſupporter of the union of his own country with another great nation. When I parodied his own arguments, and urged that Geneva was too weak to defend itſelf, he replied that a country almoſt always involves itſelf in war, when this occurs by wanton aggreſſions of its own, and that war is conſequently an avoidable evil. That in point of fact, Geneva exiſted as an independent ſtate for two hundred and ſeventy-four years; and had often defended itſelf by its valour and its alliances. I ſpoke of the advantages of its commerce with the beſt market in the world; but I was anſwered that it had commerce already, which until the union no foreign power could ſhackle. And as to the advantage of having a repreſentative in the wiſeſt and freeſt aſſembly on earth, I could not urge this argument with ſufficient gravity of countenance. But there remained the great benefit of the extinction of factions. To which my ingenious adverſary replied, that the ſame hand which heretofore had blown the

coals, would perhaps, lay on the extinguiſher, until it ſhould be again expedient to excite a flame.

I did not indeed ſeriouſly defend that which ſo many perſons had told me was the reſult of bribery and force. I did not like any more than my friend the extinction of an independent and illuſtrious little ſtate. I ſaw that it had made the people unhappy; that they looked on themſelves as having loſt their country, becauſe they had loſt the individuality of political exiſtence which made them a nation. They were juſtly attached to that condition which they had ſo much diſtinguiſhed, and would infinitely rather remain as they were, than become unnoticed particles of the proudeſt empire: juſt as a man of independent mind would prefer living in a cottage where he was his own maſter, to lodging in a palace in which he was at the diſpoſal of another. But ſo inconſequent is human reaſon when prejudices interfere, that the ſame arguments which appeared ſo valid to my opponent when applied to the independence of a diminutive ſtate, were powerleſs in a caſe where they were ſtrictly arguments a fortiori. Our differing on a variety of ſubjects did not make us leſs deſirous of each others company: we had each too high a ſenſe of juſtice, to think of invading ſo ſacred a right as that of opinion, and this conviction made us tolerant almoſt to indifference. There was however intereſt enough in our diſcuſſions, to make me always recollect with pleaſure the walks

walks we took together on the banks of the Rhone and the Arue, and by the borders of the lake of Geneva. Though directing his courſe to Italy, he put off his journey, to go firſt with me to the Glaciers of Savoy; and this circumſtance gave to the latter part of my walk a charm of which I had greatly felt the want in my previous ramble. He agreed to my terms, which were, that he muſt walk; but he would indulge himſelf in the luxury of a ſervant to carry his neceſſaries. Of thoſe he had certainly more than he could put in his pockets.

We purſued the high road to Bonneville, and left Mont Saleue on our right. I had been already at the top of this mountain, whence there is a moſt magnificent view of the greater part of the lake, of the whole Pays de Vaud, of the Jura mountains, of the plain in which is ſituated Geneva, the ſerpentine courſe of the Arue, the towering ſummit of Mont-Blanc, and his ſubject Glaciers. Bonneville is a neat village, and manufactures watches. Mont Briſon, which is oppoſite ſeems to a ſtranger to be higher than the mole, and will teach him how much an unexperienced eye is deceived in heights by the form of the objects. The valley of the Arue is formed in this place of a kind of grey ſoil, that is exceedingly fertile, every ſpot is turned to profit, and the number of perſons it maintains is the beſt proof of its productiveneſs. It becomes very narrow a ſmall diſtance before Cluſe; but all the way without

without any perceptible difference of level; the road alſo is very good, and the cottages charmingly ſheltered with cheſnut and other fruit-trees, that ſerve the double purpoſe of giving food and ſhade. We ſlept at Cluſe. The ſingular poſition of this little place has been noticed by every traveller. The valley forms a ſharp angle at each end of the town, ſo that a perſon who is in it ſees no exit. On either ſide is an immenſe height of threatening rocks, with ſome foreſt trees growing from their crevices, and ſome moſs and tufts of wild graſs here and there to diverſify the aridity of the mountain. But where there is a ſufficient platform, or inclination enough to receive a little earth, you find a ſmall garden well ſtocked with pot-herbs and vegetables. On other parts of the mountains which form this valley, there is made an agreeable wine, that ſparkles, and taſtes ſomewhat like champagne.

Little as we ſaw of land that could be cultivated, we found no ſcarcity of any thing at the inn; but our entertainment here coſt nearly double what it would in Swiſſerland. The landlady told us that her vintage had failed this year, and that ſhe muſt make ſomething by the travellers who viſited Chamouni.

In the laſt war the Piedmonteſe army had a battalion or two at Cluſe with two pieces of cannon. Nevertheleſs

Nevertheleſs the French took this very ſtrong poſt. As uſual with them they threatened the enemy in front, they threw away a great many cannon ſhots that could do no injury, and ſome ſhells that were equally harmleſs; but while they by theſe means engaged the attention of the adverſe party, they clambered through the moſt difficult and ſequeſtered paſſages of the mountains, until, with exceſſive fatigue, but without the loſs of a man, they got in the rear of the Piedmonteſe, and forced them to ſurrender.

Fifty paces from the inn we turned round the point of a rock, and found ourſelves once more on the bank of the Arue, and on an excellent road. The valley becomes here much more ſingular than we had yet found it. It is a ſtupendous chaſm, at the bottom of which is a fine river winding through a little flat of great fertility and induſtrious cultivation. The breadth changes without being any where very broad: the perpendicularity of the mountains varies without their being any where much reclined. In moſt parts they are quite ſteep, and in all they are immenſely high. The ſummits differ as well by their ſhapes, as by their covering. Some carry a load of foreſt, others are cloathed with corn fields. Here are chalets ſo near the precipice, that you recoil, as if the inhabitants muſt ſlide into the gulph; and there an aſpiring peak of naked rock

rock ſhews by the ſhivered fragments at its baſe how often it has encountered the ſhock of the thunderbolt.

At Balme we ſtopped to enquire for a perſon who ſhould conduct us to the famous grotto, of which ſuch a pompous deſcription is given by Mr. Bourit. We employed Francis Joſeph Croſet, a ſtrong bodied, civil and attentive guide. We aſcended for more than an hour with ſufficient facility, but the reſt of the way was not only very laborious, it was alſo extremely dangerons. In ſeveral places we had not above the breadth of eight inches on which to lay our feet. For nearly twelve feet we had barely ſpace to receive our toes, and we could finiſh our journey only by aſcending a ladder. I was often tempted to relinquiſh the expedition, but the ſhame of not doing what had been done by others, urged me on, and my companion would not retreat while he ſaw me before him. At laſt we happily got into the aerial cavern, the mouth of which is ſeven hundred feet higher than the bed of the Arue. Our guide had lights for each, and with thoſe in our hands we ſet forward to ſurvey the wonders of a fairy palace. Such we were taught to expect that we ſhould find it; but the good people had ſome malice to us, for they concealed from our eyes the brilliant exhibitions with which they dazzled the optics of Mr. Bourit. Not even a ſtalactite could we

ſee

ſee of the leaſt beauty or brilliancy, and as for thoſe little icicles which ſometimes gem the wall of a grotto, the ſummer was much too hot and dry to ſuffer any of them to form at that time. This cavern branches like others of the kind into ſeveral chambers, it has nearly in the centre a deep hole, and farther on a well of very fine water. Our guide handed us a glaſs of it; but my companion's ſervant, who thought the leaſt he could get after his fatigue was a good drink, returned the glaſs with ſcorn, crying out, *ce n'eſt que de l'eau.* We went on as far as any other mortal feet had trodden, until we came at length to a little pool as black as Styx: here were the ultimate limits of this dreary region—it was neceſſary to retrace our ſteps, but with us the moſt arduous labour was to deſcend. Before we left this height which we had gained with ſo much trouble, we ſtopped ſome time at the mouth of the cavern to examine our poſition. What was below us of the ſide of the mountain diſappeared, and we ſaw the valley as from the window of a ſteeple. The clouds floated conſiderably beneath us, ſimilar to a great river which filled its banks. The oppoſite mountain had leſs rapid acclivities, and exhibited ſtages of cultivation and paſture. After a little while, the ſun darting into this maſs of vapour, opened the nebulous covering that hid the bottom, and brightened it through all its extent. Such a ſcene might have ſuggeſted the ſublime image of Neptune

Neptune laying open a paſſage to the infernal regions, and admitting the light of heaven into theſe dark abodes. The ſituation recalled, at leaſt, that noble deſcription to my mind.

Εδδεισεν δ' ὑπεινερθε ανακ ενερων Αϊδωνευς,
Δεισας δ' εκ θρονυ αλτο, και ϊαχε μη οι ὑπερθε
Γαιαν αναρρηξει Ποσειδαων ενοσιχθων
Οικια δε θνητοϊσι και αθανατοισι φανειη
Σμερδαλε', &c.*

The reſt of our way was only more ſafe, but more pleaſing. Half-an-hour's walk beyond Maglan is a beautiful waterfall, it is quite perpendicular, and the fall eight hundred feet; however, the quantity of water was ſo trifling, that it reached the ground like a thin ſhower. But we fancied what it muſt be in a wet ſeaſon, and probably formed

* Th' infernal monarch reared his hoary head,
Leap'd from his throne, leſt Neptune's arm ſhould lay
His dark dominions open to the day,
And pour in light on Pluto's drear abodes.

POPE.

BOILEAU's tranſlation is ſtill more poetical, with the exception of the ſecond and third lines.

L'enfer s'emeut au bruit de Neptune en furie,
Pluton ſort de ſon trone, il palit, il s'ecrie;
Il a peur que ce Dieu dans cet affreux ſejour
D'un coup de ſon trident ne faſſe entrer le jour
Et par le centre ouvert de la terre ebranlè
Ne faſſe voir du ſtyx la vive deſolée, &c.

formed to ourſelves an image as grand as the reality. The pictureſque form of theſe mountains, the conſtant variation of hues, the ſucceſſive darkening and illumination of objects, keep the attention perpetually watchful, and always give it ſomething new to contemplate, or to expect. Near the hotel du Mont Blanc we had a good view of the *dome*, a glacier in front of Mont Blanc, and next in height to the grand monarch of the Alps. The hotel is at the foot of the bridge of Salenche, the accommodation is good, and ſtopping there inſtead of Salenche ſhortens the road.

The next moſt intereſting ſcenery is the fall of the Arue, not that the fall is in itſelf conſiderable, but becauſe the ſurrounding objects are exceedingly grand and various. When we were here the ſun was near ſetting, the evening was calm, the heavens clear The whole weſtern ſky was flufhed with a vivid crimſon, which tinged the higheſt ſummits in a mild roſe-coloured reflection, that ſurmounted with a kind of glory the duſky ſides of the mountains. The noiſe of the foaming torrent at our feet, greatly added to the enchantment of the ſpot. Our looks were ſo irreſiſtibly drawn to the contemplation of theſe more elevated objects, that the place where we ſtoodwas immerſed in darkneſs before we could prevail on ourſelves to proceed. We came next into a dark glen, and travelled for ſome time in a ſort of defile. At length there opened before us a little plain

plain moſt unexpectedly placed in the midſt of theſe mountains. We traverſed ſome fields which ſeemed to be well laid down, and paſſed through a populous village before we got to the inn of Servos. Here we found a good fire and a good ſupper; but unfortunately for us an Engliſh lord and his family had dined there the ſame day, and we were made to pay *a l'Angloiſe*, as if we had been part of the company.

In the morning we had an opportunity of examining this place, which is particularly intereſting to a mineralogiſt. A mine in its neighbourhood was worked until very lately, and many curious ſpecimens are collected in its environs. The mountains with all their immenſe height are ſchiſtous. Here is the beſt ſtage for thoſe who wiſh to examine the glacier of Buet. A monument ſet up a ſhort time ago will remind them of the precautions to be taken in ſuch an expedition. The monument is perhaps very uſeful for this purpoſe, at the ſame time that it commemorates the unfortunate death of a young German, whom his ardour for ſcience carried to viſit the glacier of Buet, and who periſhed there the victim of incautiouſneſs. All this was not enough; It is alſo made to bear the legend of Bonaparte, Cambaceres and Lebrun, conſuls, &c.

For us, inſtead of continuing our route by the valley, we preferred aſcending Mont Breven, and coming down oppoſite the priory. We ſet off at eight

eight o'clock in the morning, and began immediately to mount. We took with us a Chamois hunter who was well acquainted with the country, and led us by eaſy paths. What is ſingularly intereſting in this kind of journey, is the rapidity with which you paſs through regions of ſuch different vegetation. They are like the climate of the ſouth and north brought without any gradation into contact. In our progreſs we met ſeveral mules carrying down the rich cheeſes of the upper country. About eleven o'clock we arrived there ourſelves, and refreſhed in one of thoſe huts where they make cheeſe. There was nothing coſtly there except the produce of the dairy; but that was of the moſt excellent quality. At twelve o'clock we reached the Aiguillette, and the country of the Marmottes. We were not ſo lucky as to ſee any of them, but were forced to content ourſelves with examining their burrows. From the Aiguillette I would recommend to others to take a circuit to the right, when they mean to aſcend to the ſummit of the Breven, as they will in this way get round the head of the ravines. We to our coſt went ſtraight forward. Our next halt was near two lakes, that are elevated more than three thouſand feet above the valley of Chamouni. To me they afforded refreſhment and pleaſure, and an opportunity of invigorating myſelf in the water, while my ſhirt was drying in the ſun. The reſt of the aſcent is very ſteep over ſhattered fragments of granite and ſhorl.

But

But theſe pieces afford ſo many places for reſting the feet, and catching with the hands, that our climbing was thereby very much facilitated. After ſome painful efforts, we reached at laſt the ſummit of Mont Breven. By this time my companion and his ſervant were ſo much exhauſted, that for a while I could only attend to them. We had with us ſome brandy, which our guide condemned as very injurious on the high mountains—he would ſcarcely taſte it. By good luck we found ſnow in a hollow ſome hundred feet below us, and by diſſolving it in the glaſs with the heat of our hands, we made a drink for our companions, which with a little reſt reſtored their ſtrength and ſpirits.

I had read of the light and airy feel, and the ſerenity of mind which travellers ſay they experienced in the higher regions of the atmoſphere: for myſelf, I only experienced the exhilaration attendant on gaining my object, and beholding the ſublimity of the views around me; all which would have given me equal pleaſure below the clouds. I found myſelf indeed more adventurous, but that was becauſe I had formed a familiarity with theſe dangers, which I had fully determined to ſurmount. We were now four thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-four feet (French meaſure) above the priory of Chamouni, within a few paces of the edge of the rock where it faces the valley as perpendicular as a wall. All I had ever ſeen of grandeur is trivial

to

to what preſents itſelf here. Mont Blanc riſes on the other ſide in tranſcendent magnificence, where every object of compariſon is itſelf ſublime. It throws one root into the valley by the glacier de Boſſons, and from that to the top the eye travels over an uninterrupted expanſe of eternal ſnow. The other glaciers of des Bois, Taleſre, Argentiere, Tour, deſcend at diſtant intervals through the foreſts of pine that line the ſide of the valley. This appears beneath gay with the ſofteſt verdure, rich in abundant harveſts, and ſtudded over with numerous habitations. The line of pointed rocks called Needles which ſtretch eaſt from Mont Blanc ſeparate the glaciers and give them their direction. Theſe ſterile ſummits proudly riſe above the habitable world; yet the Aiguille de Drue the higheſt of them is four thouſand feet lower than the top of Mont Blanc. The height of this above the level of the Mediterranean, is fourteen thouſand five hundred and thirty-ſix feet (French meaſure.) At half paſt three o'clock, on the thirtieth of September, a Fahrenheit thermometer we had with us ſtood at ſixty-four on the top of Mont Breven. The weather was not only comfortably warm, but the air remarkably clear, ſo that we could plainly ſee the country we had traverſed, overlook the Fauſſigni, diſtinguiſh the level in which is ſituated Geneva with its beautiful lake, and diſcern with eaſe the Jura mountains.

At four o'clock we began to deſcend by a paſſage called the Chimney. It is a gulley through which we made our way very well ſitting down, by ſteadying our deſcent with our feet againſt the ſides, and moving ourſelves forward with our hands. At the end of the gulley there is a perpendicular deſcent of ten or twelve feet, down which the guide let himſelf ſlide, to receive us on the palms of his hands. After deſcending thus far, we ſaw immenſe ruins that are often detached and broken by the froſt. The ſtrata of the rock are perpendicular. Water inſinuates itſelf between them in the courſe of time, and burſts them in winter with an exploſion ſimilar to the blaſting of gunpowder. The reſt of the way offers no unuſual difficulty, and the journey is ſhortened an hour by coming through the Chimney. In three hours from leaving the ſummit of the mountain, we arrived at the priory of Chamouni. We had however great reaſon to be ſatisfied that we aſcended Mont Breven from the ſide of Cervos, as it is incomparably eaſier than the way we came down. At the hotel d'Angleterre we found very good accommodation, after the toils of a fatiguing but delightful day.

The vale of Chamouni is about five leagues in length. It varies in breadth from a league to a quarter of a league. It is very populous and well cultivated; the inhabitants grow very good flax, and more of it than anſwers domeſtic purpoſes. They

They alſo rear a great quantity of bees; their honey deſerves its high reputation, for pure whiteneſs and exquiſite flavour. The people ſeem to live in great comfort. They are owners of their valley, they pay no rent, but cultivate for themſelves. They redeemed for a ſum of money the feudal taxes which they paid the monks, who were their landlords heretofore. The only ſubject of regret with them is, that they had not waited for the revolution; but how could folks like them foreſee it! My companion had a long converſation with the two Albinos who exhibited themſelves ſome years ſince through Europe. They now live at home on a large fortune of ſix or ſeven hundred pounds, which they made by their travels.

Our next journey was to Montanvert, elevated two thouſand five hundred and ſixty-eight feet (French meaſure) above the valley, on the oppoſite ſide to Mount Breven. Midway is a ſpring of fine water, at a place called Caillet. It is uſual to ſtop here and take ſome refreſhment. They who cannot content themſelves with water, ſhould take up wine, for ſpirits do not refreſh or recruit the ſtrength. In our way from this to the top, we fluſhed ſeveral wild pheaſants, which, the guide told me, there would be no difficulty in getting permiſſion to ſhoot. At the top of Montanvert there has been built a very good room, where a perſon may paſs the night, if he wiſhes to have the whole day for tra-

velling on the valley of ice. The region in which even pines will grow, is left conſiderably below; but there is nevertheleſs ſome verdure, to which cattle are conducted in ſummer. The appearance is certainly grand as well as ſingular, though not at all ſo aſtoniſhing as Mr. Bourit leads us to expect. The ſoberer account of Sauſſure is far preferable. To the right is a dark and craggy height of mountain, called Charmz. This forms one ſide of the valley of ice. On the other ſide are the needles of La Tourche and Dru. What is diſcoverable of the valley from the houſe, is two leagues in length, by half a league in breadth. At the other end it divides into two branches, one of which goes to the valley of Aoſta, and is called the Glacierre of Lechaud. It was formerly a way into Italy, but is now impaſſable. The other, or the Tacul, runs ſtraight to the ſide of Mount Blanc. At this fork, I can conceive the view to be equal to all that is ſaid of it; but as we had not reſted above over night, there was not time to reach that point and return, which excluſively of all the hazards of the enterprize, made us content ourſelves with a ſhorter excurſion on the ice. You deſcend towards a large flat ſtone called La pierre des Anglois, from meſſrs. Pocock and Windham, the firſt modern travellers who diſcovered theſe regions, to which they have ſince directed the attention of all the curious. The appearance of the ice has been very happily illuſtrated by an agitated ſea, the billows of which, by ſome ſudden

ſudden congelation, ſhould be arreſted in their regularly ſucceeding elevations and depreſſions. This inequality alone makes walking on the ice very difficult; but the moſt formidable obſtacles conſiſt in the immenſe fiſſures which traverſe it. They are all full of water below, and as far as I could judge at the ſame level, which makes it probable that this prodigious maſs of ice partly reſts on a lake, at the ſame time that it is alſo wedged between ſome of the moſt ſtupendous embankments in the world. The colour of the lower part of the ice in theſe fiſſures is a light ſapphire.

There is another path from the valley of ice to the ſource of the Arveyron. It is a great deal more ſteep than that by which we came; but it is different, and we wiſhed to ſee the moſt we could. After two hours rapid deſcent, you arrive at where the Arveyron guſhes from its ſingular fountain. It conſiſts of a huge accumulation of frozen ſnow, which you may ſuppoſe to have been, in its origin, an enormous *avalanche*. In its bed are large iſolated maſſes of granite, which ſeem to have been detached from the nucleus of the primitive mountain, and give a great idea of the power which tore them off, and hurried them along. The water ruſhes with great force from the bottom of the ice, which it diſſolves in ſuch a manner, as to form a ſemicircular compaſs. It is dangerous to advance too much within this hollow, as frozen maſſes frequently

detach themſelves from above, which roll along like rocks. Fatal accidents that have happened from this cauſe, are ſtill recent, and recorded by travellers as well as detailed by the guides. The water comes out here of that dirty white colour, which it preſerves through all its courſe. It is nevertheleſs wholeſome, and preferred by the natives to limpid ſtreams and ſprings that iſſue from ſome of the other mountains. The next great ſource of the Arve, is the glacier of Argentierre. The diſſolved ſnow of theſe glaciers is the water uſed throughout the valley. Nevertheleſs *gouitres* are not prevalent here, which negatives one of the ſuppoſed cauſes of that diſeaſe.

The ſource of the Arveyron is an object which all ſtrangers go to viſit. We were told at the hotel, that an Engliſh lord and his family, who left Chamouni two days before our arrival, came ſeveral hundred leagues to *look up* the glacier de Roſſons, go in their *charaban** to the ſource of the Arveyron, and then return home again. Nevertheleſs, I do not think their trouble thrown away, though they ſaw no more. It is a ſcene of which nothing elſe can give an adequate idea: immenſe magnitude is its character, and unleſs for a perſon who has ſeen the other ſtupendous mountains of Swiſſerland, objects of compariſon are wanting. Contraſt cannot

* A ſort of carriage drawn by mules.

not be any where more compleat in its effect, nor more grand in its nature. Eternal ſnow deſcends into the moſt genial valley. By the ſide of a luxuriant harveſt, there is the climate where vegetation can never develope itſelf; winter without its monotony is ſeen on a ſcale of the utmoſt amplitude; and it is not the imagination, but the eye that paſſes in one glance from the juveneſcence to the decrepitude of the world. The glaciers having paſſed the region in which they were firſt formed, ſubſiſt now in conſequence of their maſs, in an atmoſphere that is not heated long enough to diſſolve them. The firſt encroachment, even in this caſe, has facilitated every other; and we lament the proſpect there is, that Chamouni itſelf may one day be a ſea of ice. The glaciers have unqueſtionably encroached on the valleys. In the pariſh of Grindelwald may be ſtill ſeen the ſteeple of a hermitage that ſtood in the defile which led into the Valais, but which is now filled with ice. Several glaciers bear the names of the paſturages which they invaded, while tradition is uniform with reſpect to their fate and that of others. The naturaliſt however is conſoled, who carries his reſearches beyond this frozen covering, that looks like the ſhroud of nature. Beneath it are formed thoſe inexhauſtible reſervoirs that diffuſe fecundity, and entertain life. He cannot behold them without thinking of the mighty rivers which they feed, of the regions they fertilize, of the intercourſe they facilitate, of commerce happineſs, and

and civilization. The ſterile heights that collect the ſnows, and beget the glaciers, alſo diſpenſe the clouds, direct the winds, and diſtribute them in a uſeful diverſity, inſtead of their circulating in one direction for ever.

"If we conſider theſe mountains with regard to their conſtituent parts, they are an immoveable chain of ſimple rock, which has withſtood all the revolutions of the earth. Its fortuitous and tumultuary aggregations, its ſlow collections, the ſecondary mountains themſelves, children of the mighty throes of nature, this primitive chain has outlived them all. It ſecretes in its boſom the virgin foſſil coeval with itſelf, and the cryſtal faithful companion of the glaciers. At its feet only is to be found the calcareous and argillaceous covering which contains the wreck of beings that have lived on the ſurface of the earth, or in the abyſs of the ſeas, and the condition of whoſe ſtrata atteſts the lapſe of ages.

"If we conſider theſe mountains with regard to their height, other phenomena preſent themſelves. Thirty toiſes of elevation are equal to a degree of removal from the equator; and the ſame variations which local circumſtances, ſuch as the vicinity or diſtance of the ſea, the extent or deficiency of foreſts, produce in the temperature of countries, when we gradually approach the pole, are found here in ſucceſſively traverſing the climates of the ſame

ſame mountain. What variations from the regular decrements of heat are produced in this caſe by the difference of expoſure, the reflection of neighbouring ſurfaces, and the diſtance of the ice. In proportion to our aſcent, theſe variations are continually leſſening, as they are found to diminiſh in approaching to the pole. At one thouſand two hundred, or one thouſand three hundred toiſes of elevation, you are at the eightieth degree of latitude, and in a journey of ſome hours, you have experienced the influence of all the ſeaſons, ſeen the productions of all climates, run over the ſcale of vegetation, compared the birds of Italy with thoſe of the lakes and continents of the north. Mr. *Sprunglein*, a naturaliſt of Berne, has formed a collection of the birds of the Alps, conſiſting of five hundred ſpecies. There may be ſeen in it the ſpecies peculiar to every climate from the ſouth of Italy to the north of America. You have gone beyond the habitable zone. In ſeventy-five degrees of latitude, you meet with vaſt foreſts: at one thouſand one hundred toiſes of elevation the Alps are bare. Here the cold is accompanied with a ſhortening of the column of air: there the cold is maintained by the obliquity of the rays of the ſun; and it ſeems as if vegetable life was ſooner affected by the firſt of thoſe circumſtances. The upper region of the Alps would be the moſt dreadful, if a ſky of admirable ſerenity, and if the pureſt ſplendor of the ſun were not found there, inſtead of the eternal fog

that

that envelopes the polar continent, and that ſickly glimmer which lights its dreary froſts." Note of Mr. *Ramond.*

On looking back on the ſublime objects which this journey, or any other, has offered to my obſervation, what I am moſt delighted to have ſeen is Chamouni. I only regret that I had not the firſt view of Mont Blanc from the Col de Balm; becauſe it is not ſeen from this road, until the glaciers, the valley, and it, burſt together on the ſight. The whole is then ſuch a picture, as one muſt have ſeen to be able to conceive. The valley is three hundred and forty toiſes higher than the lake of Geneva, and five hundred and twenty-eight higher than the ſurface of the Mediterranean.

If a perſon were at Vevey, I would recommend to him to go to Martigni, whence he can make an excurſion up the great St. Bernard, and afterward enter Chamouni by the Col de Balm. From Geneva, he might afterward go by the ſhore to Lauſanne, and viſit the interior of the Pays-de-Vaud.

The lower Valais, in what depends on richneſs of ſoil and cultivation, is the fineſt vale I have ſeen. The mountains too are more in diſtinct maſſes, and do not ſo much form a continued wall as in the valley of the Arve. Between theſe maſſes, which are

are ſometimes parallel, ſometimes irregular and broken, the ever varying effect of light and ſhade conſtantly multiplies the points of view. Between Martigni and St. Maurice, is the beautiful waterfall of Piſſe-Vache, nearly three hundred feet high, according to *Sauſſure.* The ſtream that falls here is large, and its ſouth-eaſtern expoſure embelliſhes it with a rainbow during the fore part of the day. The ſides of the mountain, eſpecially where they face the north, are ſchiſtous, the traces of their decay and fall are numerous, but from their decompoſition and ſpoils, ariſe fertility, riches and new life; thus obeying the general law of nature, which makes the dread occurrence of diſſolution but a varied form of exiſtence.

The bridge of St. Maurice is ſaid to be a work of the Romans. It embraces the Rhone with one arch. The Valais is ſo narrow at this place, that the ſmall town of St. Maurice fills it completely. A ſingle gate ſhuts its entrance.

Within a ſmall league of St. Gingou, from a fine cheſnut-grove, is one of the very beſt views of the lake of Geneva. Aigle is a little to the right of the poſition. Villeneuve and Chillon are in front, Vevey is ſomewhat to the left, and to the weſtward is a noble expanſe of water that looks like an arm of the ſea. St. Gingou is ſtill as wretched a place as it was when Cox travelled through it; but when he

he aſcribes the difference between the condition of the Pays-de-Vaud and Chablais to the ſtate of liberty, he was, I think, miſtaken. The difference was owing to the ſtate of property and the weight of taxes operating together. Evian is a handſome town moſt agreeably ſituated. Near it is a chalybeate ſpring, which was formerly much frequented by the Sardinian court, and then by other company. When I taſted the water, it was only ſlightly impregnated with iron or carbonic acid; but as there is a frequent coincidence between the ſtate of ſuch waters and the condition of the atmoſphere, I will not pronounce that this Spa is always ſo weak as I found it. They ſtill talk here with admiration of the expenſiveneſs of *lord* Beckford, and of the ſumptuous entertainments he gave the court. To get the title of lord in this country, would not coſt near as much as the fees of the patent amount to in England. It was very moderate in a man of Mr. Beckford's fortune, not to hint that the title of duke would be more agreeable to him.

Thonon is an ugly old town, yet it has an air of buſineſs. Between it and Rolle is the greateſt breadth of the lake. The road begins here to recede from that beautiful object, but it leads through a rich well cultivated country. The French revolution has greatly benefited the peaſantry of Savoy. They have become proprietors of the eſtates of the emigrant ſeigneurs, which they now cultivate for themſelves;

themſelves; and it ſeems this part of the revolution will not, or cannot be changed. It is impoſſible that civil revolutions can do with landed property any thing more than to make it change hands. At preſent that is graſped by a thouſand, which before was held by two.

I was long of opinion that the ſtate of landed tenures influenced the happineſs of the maſs of the people, more perhaps than all other circumſtances together which apply to their condition. This opinion was confirmed by what I ſaw of Swiſſerland and Savoy. It is proper however to acknowledge that I previouſly entertained it. The inclination of a man's mind ſo often falſifies his judgment, that he would do well to ſtate his biaſs who diſcuſſes any intereſts which affect the wellfare of others. The chymiſts in giving the reſult of their experiments, are careful to ſet down the temperature and weight of the atmoſphere in which they were performed. By theſe means data are furniſhed to thoſe who repeat the experiments in another ſituation, for making allowance for their differences, or detecting their fallacy. Confidence grows out of the fairneſs of ſuch diſcuſſions, and the truth which they have elicited is readily embraced. If the conviction of a perſon's judgment be in favour of repreſentative democracy, rejecting every other form, but moſt of all an oligarchy, he ſhould be above diſguiſing this opinion, eſpecially when he repreſents the operation of

of thoſe other forms; becauſe in argument no diſguiſe or advantage is allowable. Seeing how much the love of country is a love of our poſſeſſions, he may deem it advantageous under every government to multiply the points of attachment by augmenting the number of real proprietors: but he may deem it peculiarly eſſential in a republic, in order that, with greater power to affect property and order, there may be moſt inducements to maintain them. He may likewiſe be a friend to the independence of ſtates, as far more conducive to the improvement and happineſs, and far more favourable to the liberty of mankind: he may conſider the voracious annexation of neighbouring countries as a monſtrous evil, introductive of deſpotiſm, with too much power, in the rulers; and of debaſement, with the loſs of national character, in the people. When he has declared his creed, he will lead no one into error; his arguments only will have weight.

The great maſs of the people was not free in Swiſſerland; yet they enjoyed comforts of condition that many have ſuppoſed to be the attendants of liberty. Applying to that condition the uſual proceſs of analyſis, we find that ſo general an effect could not have been cauſed by political freedom; for this, where it exiſted, was the monopoly of a few; and in itſelf is not ſtrictly the cauſe of proſperity, except in as much as it is the only ſecure protection of perſons and poſſeſſions. That effect was not

not entirely produced by trade or manufactures, for it exiſted where theſe had not penetrated. It was found in the democracies of the little cantons, in the oligarchies of the great ones, and in Chamouni under the government of an abſolute prince. But wherever it was found, there was to be ſeen likewiſe a multiplicity of ſmall farms held in perpetuity by the poſſeſſors. Theſe tenures have been introduced into Savoy, and the proverbial poverty of the peaſantry there is diſappearing. When the roof that ſhelters a man, and the field from which he eats, are not at the diſpoſal of another, but are permanently his own, he already poſſeſſes great independence of perſon and actions. Practically he enjoys a great ſhare of freedom, who, in things ſo eſſentially connected with human happineſs, is his own maſter. He improves with cheerfulneſs as far as he knows how, and it is eaſy to give him a taſte for improvement; for when he inveſts his labour or capital in the ſoil, he knows that he, his hoarding for his children.

I read in agricultural writers that a ſmall farmer cannot make the moſt of land; they recommend therefore to make farms large, in order to throw them into the hands of the rich. Perhaps thoſe writers are in the right when they ſpeak of a farmer who is tenant to a ſhort leaſe; as with a ſhort tenure it would be requiſite to have a great command of labour

labour and ſtock, in order to improve ſuddenly, and draw a profit from the farm ere a man loſt it for ever. But when the labour of many generations accumulates on a paternal ſpot, grant a man intelligence, a thing but little dependent on fortune, and though his farm may not improve as rapidly, it will in the end as certainly. In the mean time what a ſum of happineſs ſprings from a ſenſe of ſecurity and independence! what a reſult of patriotiſm, the effect of local attachments, early aſſociations, and perſonal importance! In taking notes of the face of the country, I have been particularly attentive to the appearance of cultivation, on account of its connection with the people's condition. Without pretending to be a judge of the ſubject, I could *ſee* that which is the boaſt of enlightened farmers, that culmiferous and leguminous crops are taken in ſucceſſion; that beans and turnips, and the drill huſbandry are uſed here as well as in Norfolk; and that as graſs farmers, thoſe little proprietors have perhaps no ſuperiors. The obſtacle therefore to the improvement of ſmall eſtates depends leſs on their ſize than on the nature of the tenure. Under every other point of view, the multiplication of perpetuities muſt be an unrivalled benefit. The effect they produce in Swiſſerland is, that there are no very large fortunes, nor any real mendicity; little ſplendour, but a great deal of comfort. The true political barometer, the condition of the poorer citizens, ſtands at an eaſy mediocrity. The land is well cultivated,

tivated, while every ſpot that can be made productive is brought into cultivation. Black cattle are fed on the higheſt mountains, goats on the Alps. Theſe, which do not admit of being manured, are alone a commonage; the fields and meadows are always divided. The taxes, until lately, were light; and the oligarchical governments themſelves had, at leaſt, the merit of being frugal.

But could ſuch a happy condition be introduced where landed property has accumulated already in the hands of a few? Why not, if the cultivators were to get leaſes in perpetuity? It is ſo in Swiſſerland. Here there are nevertheleſs country gentlemen with fair eſtates; but the lands inſtead of being let every ſeven years, or every twenty, or thirty years, were let once, and for ever. This mode, I acknowledge, is unfavourable to the advantage which landlords wiſh to take of the riſe of land; but if, in conſequence of the firſt contract, they are to receive for ever the full intereſt of their capital, ſhould not the cultivators alſo receive for ever the full intereſt of their capital and labour? Whatever increaſe has accrued to the value of the land has been added by the farmer, excepting only the difference which ariſes in the proceſs of time between the depreciation of the precious metals, and the permanent value of corn. The Swiſs gentry did not however loſe the benefit of the increaſed value of land, for a great part of their rent conſiſted

ſiſted in tithes. This old mode of payment was for a long time the beſt they knew; but latterly its ruinous conſequences were clearly underſtood, and became an univerſal ſource of complaint and diſaffection. The people wiſhed to redeem the tithes altogether, or to commute them for a fixed monied rent. That which would avoid the terrible evil of a payment by tithes, and remove, I think, every fair objection of the landlord's againſt granting perpetuities, is to calculate the depreciation of gold and ſilver at certain periods, ſay every fifty years, and to add to the rent an equivalent increaſe to continue in force until the next eſtimate.

I muſt not omit another cauſe, which without doubt had its due influence on the condition of the peaſantry. That is, their univerſally poſſeſſing arms. Though they ſuffered much injuſtice where they were ſubjects, becauſe they never underſtood how to unite for a general purpoſe, yet, the rigour of government had near limits towards a brave people with arms in their hands: it was not *expedient* to drive ſuch men to deſpair. There is however ſome exception beginning with the French revolution. Men who beheld that event overthrow the moſt conſolidated deſpotiſm who ſaw that neither the habits of centuries of ſubmiſſion, nor the diſcipline of ſervile education, nor the diſplay of power could ſtifle in the heart of man the reclamation of liberty, conceived enthuſiaſtic hopes for themſelves, and

and with theſe hopes grow ſtill more impatient of their condition, which they now underſtood better. Their maſters, who comprehended fully as well the tendency of the ſame event, became jealous and exaſperated. A ſmothered war took place. According as the French or their enemies were ſuperior, the partizans of liberty or deſpotiſm in Swiſſerland were mutinous or oppreſſive. The horrors of the French government had no admirers; but every one ſaw nevertheleſs, that the cauſe of all tyrants and all ſlaves was conteſted between the allies and the French armies; and that on the ſucceſs of the latter depended the very principle of free agency; of conſequence that ſenſe of common intereſt which made the ſovereigns of Swiſſerland friends to Auſtria and England, made the ſubjects of Swiſſerland wiſh for the triumph of France.

On my return to Geneva I learned that the patriots had taken Berne, and that the fugitive government was received in Lauſanne. The Vaudeſe alone adhered to it; but only through fear and jealouſy of Berne. A meaſure well adapted to calm every apprehenſion was ſpeedily taken by the members of the former oligarchy. When they could no longer have excluſive power, they had at leaſt ſufficient temper to wiſh for national independence and liberty, in common with all their countrymen. They aſſociated to themſelves a number of perſons taken from the country, and a committee of both

publiſhed the following plan of conſtitution, which was the more to be relied on that it left the freedom of every canton in its own hands. It is dated the 21ſt of September 1802.

I. The cantons ſhall have a month's time to form, each for itſelf its own government adapted to its uſages, its locality, and actual convenience.

II. The cantons as ſoon as conſtituted ſhall reſpectively name deputies acquainted with the intentions of their conſtituents, and furniſhed with full powers to aſſemble in general diet and organize a central power that may be ſuitable to the allies of Swifferland, and make the firſt nomination of this power.

III. The central government ſhall be charged with external relations political and commercial, with the organization of the general military force, and the guaranty of the cantonal conſtitutions.

IV. If any differences ſhould ariſe in a canton reſpecting its conſtitution, the central government ſhall be judge. It will be ſo likewiſe for thoſe that ſhould ariſe between canton and canton.

V. Sufficient funds ſhall be aſſigned to the central government for its ordinary expences.

VI. Every

VI. Every deputy to the central government ſhall be endemnified by his canton.

VII. The number of deputies which each canton names to the central government ſhall be in proportion to the population.

VIII. The freedom of the cities heretofore ſovereign ſhall be open to every inhabitant of the canton who poſſeſſes landed property of a value to be hereafter fixed, and pays a compenſation for the enjoyment of communal properties. The political advantages to be acquired by the right of citizenſhip ſhall not be taxed with any impoſt whatever.

IX. No perſon ſhall be eligible to the employments of government in the former ariſtocratical cantons who has not the right of citizenſhip.

X. The new cantons, ſuch as Thurgovia and others that have as yet had no conſtitution, ſhall be free to give themſelves one, or to unite with other cantons.

XI. The cantonal governments ſhall poſſeſs all powers that have not been expreſsly delegated to the central government.

The XIIth. and concluding article does not properly belong to the ſubject, as it only requeſts the good

offices of the French miniſter. On the 27th of the ſame month, this plan was followed by a proclamation of the commanding generals of the patriots. They addreſs themſelves particularly to the inhabitants of the canton of Leman (the Pays-de-Vaud).

"We are apprized," ſay they, that the ſelf-named Helvetic government takes the moſt tyrannical meaſures to ſtir up the whole Pays-de-Vaud againſt us.

On this account we find ourſelves forced to march againſt the ſaid government, and not to lay down our arms until we have diſſolved and diſperſed it.

But in entering on your territory, inhabitants of the Pays-de-Vaud, we renew the promiſes we gave you from Berne by our proclamation of the 23d of September.

That we are at war with the ſoi-diſant government alone, and come amongſt you but as friends: That we will in no reſpect whatever embarraſs the choice you ſhall think proper to make of a conſtitution, and that we will withdraw ſo ſoon as, with the aſſiſtance of God, we have ſucceeded in our object.

Do not entertain any fear, do not conceive any alarm; public tranquillity, far from being diſturbed by

by our preſence, will be re-eſtabliſhed by our ſucceſs.

We give the ſtricteſt orders that the moſt exact diſcipline be obſerved, that no body be moleſted, and every legitimate complaint that ſhall be made againſt any of our troops will be incontinently redreſſed.

Such, dear countrymen! are the intentions with which we enter your territory. Count on our candour and our loyalty, as we do on your friendly diſpoſitions, and on the divine favour, that it will make a cauſe ſo juſt and ſo legitimate ſucceed.

D. auf der Maur,
E. de Watteville.

The proclamation of general Bonaparte from St. Cloud arrived ſhortly after. It overwhelmed moſt perſons at Geneva with conſternation and grief. I can take no pleaſure in tranſlating ſuch a piece, and will only give the concluding paragraph, which is too important to be omitted.

« It is time that ye (people of Helvetia) ſhould « remember that if the patriotiſm and union of « your anceſtors founded your republic, it will be « infallibly betrayed by the evil ſpirit of your fac- « tions, if they continue. It would be painful to « think that at an epoch when ſeveral new republics « have

"have arisen, the END *of one of the most ancient* "*should be marked by fate.*"

The well known disposition and sagacity of the power which overturned every flattering prospect of the Swiss, afford strong presumption, that, if left to themselves, they would have united internal liberty with national independence. And as to the pretext for interfering to prevent their cutting one another's throats, it implies a charge which is a gross exaggeration. I saw the people, and I must declare that there could not be more tranquillity, nor more unanimity in the discussion of equal interests. It would be perfectly ludicrous to give the name of war to the mercenary opposition of three battalions, composing the government army, against a nation of two millions. The additional opposition of the *Pays-de-Vaud* was founded in excess of caution, it was not general, and would not have continued but through reliance on foreign aid. Men of free minds and honourable sentiment will be apt to lament the result of all these transactions to Switzerland. But let candid men acknowledge that these misfortunes originated in a violation of justice; and let the rulers of nations learn, if it be possible for them to be instructed, that henceforward oppressive governments will not have the support of the people.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ACT OF MEDIATION

By the FIRST CONSUL *of the French republic, between the parties which divide* SWISSERLAND.

BONAPARTE, first conſul of the French republic, preſident of the Italian republic, to the Swiss.

HELVETIA, a prey to diſſenſions, was menaced with ruin: ſhe was not capable of re-conſtituting herſelf. The ancient affection of the French nation for a praiſe-worthy people, whom it has recently defended by its arms, and cauſed by its treaties to be recogniſed as a ſovereign power; the intereſt of France and of the Italian republic, the frontiers of which are covered by Swiſſerland; the requeſt of the ſenate, that of the democratic cantons, the wiſh of all Helvetia*, make it our duty to interpoſe

* The reader will pleaſe to recollect that it is Bonaparte himſelf who ſays this.

interpoſe our mediation between the parties which divide that country. The ſenators *Barthelemy*, *Rœderer*, *Fouchè*, and *Demunier*, have been charged by us to conſer with fifty-ſix deputies aſſembled in Paris from the Helvetic ſenate, from the towns and the cantons. The objects that it was neceſſary to ſubmit to examination and diſcuſſion were, if Swiſſerland, adapted by nature to a federal government, could be retained under a central adminiſtration otherwiſe than by force; to diſtinguiſh the kind of conſtitution that was moſt agreeable to to the wiſh of each canton; to find what is moſt conformable to the ideas which the new cantons have of liberty and happineſs; and to reconcile in the ancient cantons the inſtitutions conſecrated by time with the rights that have been reſtored to the maſs of citizens. The importance and difficulty of theſe objects, have decided us, to hear OURSELVES, ten deputies named by the two parties: to wit, the citizens *D'Affry*, *Glutz*, *Jauch*, *Monnot*, *Reinhart*, *Sprecher*, *Stapfer*, *Uſteri*, *Watteville*, and *Ronſtue*; and we have compared the reſult of their diſcuſſions as well with the different projects preſented by the cantonal adminiſtrations, as with the reſults of the diſcuſſions that have taken place between theſe deputations and the ſenators our commiſſioners. Having thus employed every means to know the intereſts and the will of the Swiſs, in our quality of Mediator, without any view but the happineſs of the people on whoſe intereſts we had to pronounce,

and

and without meaning to hurt the independence of Swifferland, WE ENACT what follows:

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

ART. I. The canton of Appenzell is divided into exterior and interior Rhodes. The line of demarcation, the reſpective rights and independence of theſe two parts of the canton are re-eſtabliſhed.

II. The catholic and reformed communions have entire liberty of worſhip in the places where they are profeſſed.

III. The ſovereignty of each part of the canton reſides in the general aſſembly of the citizens. The diet ſhall determine the order of rotation with reſpect to the deputy given by the federal act to the canton of Appenzell.

IV. The general aſſembly (*Landſgemeinde*) of each part of the canton is compoſed of the citizens who have attained twenty-one years: it adopts or rejects the projects of laws that are preſented to it by the great council.

Nothing elſe is deliberated in the general aſſembly that has not been ſubmitted a month before in writing to the great council, and adviſed by that council.

The

The extraordinary general aſſemblies can deliberate only on the objects for which they have been convoked.

V. The landammans, the ſtadthalters, the treaſurers, the bannarets, the ſecretaries of ſtate, and other chiefs of the exterior and interior Rhodes, are elected with the ſame forms, the ſame rights and prerogatives as formerly; they remain in office the ſame length of time, and the ſame rotation which exiſted among the communities *before* and *behind* the Sitter, is preſerved.

VI. In the exterior Rhodes, the great council, the little council, the double council, the particular councils of the communities *before* and *behind* the Sitter, the conſiſtory, the council of war; and in the interior Rhodes, or the catholic part, the great council, the little council, the reinforced little council preſerve their former functions, the ſame organization, and the ſame mode of election.

VII. There is no change in the former adminiſtration of civil and criminal juſtice, nor in the former adminiſtration of the communes.

VIII. All authorities ſhall conform to the principles of the federal act. The canton of Appenzell can enter into no connection direct or indirect with another

another canton, or with a foreign power, but according to the federal forms of the Helvetic republic.

OBSERVATIONS.

The ſimple democracy of the canton of Appenzell is again eſtabliſhed. The introduction of the reformation cauſed great diſturbances, which were at laſt happily terminated by ſix arbitrators choſen from three catholic and three proteſtant cantons. They divided the canton between the inhabitants. The catholics being at that time two thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two in number, got nine communes, forming together what is called the interior Rhode. The reformed being ſix thouſand three hundred and twenty-two, got nineteen communes, or pariſhes, and form the exterior Rhode. This is ſubdivided into ſix communes to the weſtward, called the communes *behind* the Sitter, and thirteen to the eaſt, called the communes *before* the Sitter. After this arrangement all parties took poſſeſſion of the diſtricts aſſigned to them, where they have ever ſince lived in peace and good neighbourhood. Each Rhode forms a diſtinct republic for matters of internal regulation; but in the diet they only form one canton, and their two deputies count but as one vote. They muſt conſequently agree, or the canton has no vote. The interior Rhode has a great council conſiſting of one hundred and twenty-eight perſons, which aſſembles twice a year at Appenzell.

It

It prepares the buſineſs to be laid before the general aſſembly, that is, the whole male population of the Rhode. It has a ſmall council that aſſembles weekly, which takes charge of the police, and the ordinary civil affairs. It conſiſts of two landammans, their lieutenant, a treaſurer, a captain of the province, an edile, an adminiſtrator of eccleſiaſtical property, and a bannaret. This little council is reinforced by eighteen or twenty perſons drawn from the communes.

The two diviſions of the exterior Rhode ſend one hundred and thirty-one perſons to the great council; but they have each a little council for itſelf. The whole canton is but ten leagues in its greateſt length, and ſeven in its greateſt breadth. It is the moſt populous part of Swiſſerland, eſpecially the exterior Rhode, which is alſo more fertile than the other. It is covered with cottages innumerable, every one of which is ſituated in the centre of a little eſtate, the perpetual property of the poſſeſſor.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

Conſtitution of the canton of Argovia.

TITLE THE FIRST.

Diviſion of the territory, and political condition of citizens.

ARTICLE I. The canton of Argovia is divided into ten diſtricts, &c. Arau is the capital of the canton. The ten diſtricts are divided into forty-eight circles. The citizens aſſemble, when there is occaſion, in aſſemblies of commune and aſſemblies of circle.

II. To be able to exerciſe the rights of citizen in an aſſembly of commune or circle, it is neceſſary, firſt, to have been domiciliated during a year in the commune, or circle; ſecondly, to be twenty-one years of age and married, or a widower, or elſe, if unmarried, to be thirty years of age. Thirdly, To have the freehold or uſufruct of a real eſtate of the value of two hundred Swiſs francs, or a mortgage of three hundred francs on a real eſtate*. Fourthly, If the perſon was not before a burgeſs of one of the

* The Swiſs franc is one-third more than the French franc. Three hundred Swiſs francs are nearly equal to 18 pounds Iriſh.

the communes of the canton, to pay towards the funds for the poor of his dwelling-place an annual contribution, which will be regulated by law according to the value of the eſtates of the commune; but ſo notwithſtanding, that it ſhall not be leſs than ſix, nor more than one hundred and eighty francs. For the firſt election it will be ſufficient to pay three per cent of the laſt purchaſe price of citizenſhip.

Are excepted from the fourth condition the miniſters of worſhip, and the heads of families born in Swiſſerland, fathers of four children above ſixteen inſcribed in the militia, and having a trade or an eſtabliſhment.

III. In virtue of the ſum annually paid to the funds for the poor, or the principal of that ſum, a perſon becomes co-proprietor of the eſtates belonging to a corporation, and acquires a right to the ſuccours aſſured to the burgeſſes of the commune.

Strangers, or Swiſs citizens of another canton, who after fulfilling the term of reſidence, and other conditions required by law, wiſh to become citizens of the canton of Argovia, may be ſubjected to pay the principal at twenty years purchaſe of the annual ſum, at which the joint ownerſhip of the goods of the corporation is valued. This value is determined by a particular act of the commune.

TITLE THE SECOND.

Public Powers.

IV. In every commune there is a municipality compoſed of a ſyndic, two aſſiſtants, and a municipal council conſiſting of eight members at leaſt, and ſixteen at moſt. The municipal officers remain ſix years in place: They are renewed by a third, and are re-eligible.

The law determines the functions of each municipality concerning firſt, the local police; ſecond, the aſſeſſment and collection of taxes; third, the particular adminiſtration of the goods of the commune and the funds of the poor, and the details of general adminiſtration with which it may be charged. The law determines moreover the functions that belong to the ſyndics, the aſſiſtants, and the municipal councils.

V. In every circle there is a juſtice of peace: He overſees and directs the adminiſtration of the communes of his circle. He preſides in the aſſemblies of the circle, and preſerves order.

He is reconciler of the differences that may ariſe among citizens; a judiciary officer of police charged with the preliminary inqueſt in caſe of crimes; and

and he judges, with the assistance of assessors, civil affairs of small value. The law defines the limits of his functions.

VI. A great council, composed of one hundred and fifty deputies, returned for five years, or for life, as in the cases determined by article fourteenth, exercises the sovereign power. This council assembles the first monday of May in the town of Arau; and its ordinary session is of a month unless the little council prolong its sittings.

The great council first, accepts or rejects the projects of laws that are presented to it by the little council. Second, It enquires into the execution of the laws, ordinances and regulations; Third, It receives and settles the financial accompts presented by the little council. Fourth, It fixes the salaries of public functionaries. Fifth, It sanctions the alienation of the domains of the canton. Sixth, It deliberates on demands for calling extraordinary diets, names the deputies to the diets, and draws up their instructions. Seven, It votes in the name of the canton.

VII. A small council, composed of nine members of the great council, who continue to make part of it, and are always re-eligible, has the initiative of all projects of laws and taxes.

It

It is charged with the execution of the laws and regulations. For this purpoſe it directs and overſees the inferior authorities, and names its agents.

It gives the great council an account of all parts of its adminiſtration, and retires when they deliberate on its conduct and accompts.

It diſpoſes of the armed force for the maintenance of public order.

It may prolong the ordinary ſeſſions of the great council, and convene extraordinary meetings.

VIII. In civil and criminal matters there are tribunals of primary juriſdiction, the members of which are paid by the litigants. The law determines the number of theſe tribunals their organization and juriſdiction.

IX. A tribunal of appeal, conſiſting of thirteen members, pronounces in the laſt reſort.

To judge in criminal matters it muſt conſiſt of nine; and in caſes of capital puniſhment of thirteen. It calls for the aſſiſtance of lawyers when it chooſes.

The law determines the forms of proceeding, and the continuance of the judges in office.

X. A tribunal compoſed of one member from the ſmall council, and of four members from the tribunal of appeal, decides in diſagreements of the adminiſtration.

TITLE THE THIRD.

Mode of election and conditions of eligibility.

XI. The municipal officers are named by the aſſembly of the commune from citizens of thirty years of age, being proprietors or tenants of a real eſtate of five hundred francs value, or elſe mortgagees for the ſame ſum on a real eſtate.

XII. The juſtices of peace are named by the little council, and muſt have the ſame kind of qualification in real property, or in mortgage to the amount of one thouſand francs.

XIII. The returns to the great council are made through a direct election, or by election and lot, in the following manner:

All the citizens of a circle aſſemble by an order from the juſtice of peace iſſued fifteen days, and publiſhed by each municipality ſeven days, before the meeting.

The

The assembly of each circle makes three nominations: first, it names a deputy from its own district who enters the council without lot. The age of thirty is the only condition of eligibility requisite for this first nomination. The justice of peace is president of the assembly, and cannot be nominated by his own circle.—Second, It names two candidates out of its district who have the fee, or usufruct of a real estate of more than twenty thousand francs value, or a mortgage to the same amount on a real estate. The object of this second nomination need not be more than twenty-five years of age.—Third, It names two candidates out of its territory who must be fifty years of age, and proprietors, tenants, or mortgagees of real property of four thousand francs value.

The two hundred and forty candidates are reduced by lot to one hundred and two, who together with the forty-eight deputies chosen immediately by the circles, form the one hundred and fifty members of the great council.

XIV. The members of the great council of the second and third nomination do not belong to any particular circle. Those of the second nomination are for life, if they have been, in the same year, presented by fifteen circles. Those of the third nomination are also for life, if they have been, in the same year, presented by thirty circles.

XV. The members of the great council of the firſt nomination may receive ſalaries from their circles; the functions of the others are gratuitous.

XVI. The vacancies which may happen in the great council, among thoſe of the ſecond and third nomination, will be filled by lot from the candidates who remain on the liſt. This muſt be renewed every five years.

XVII. If at the epoch of its periodical renewal there are in the great council more than fifty members for life, the ſurplus is added to the one hundred and fifty; ſo that at every general election, fifty-two citizens at leaſt, with the qualification of twenty thouſand francs, or of fifty years of age, ſhall become members of the council.

XVIII. The preſident of the great council is choſen every ſeſſion among the members of the little council: he does not vote when the adminiſtration and accompts of that council are examined.

He does not aſſiſt at the deliberations of the little council during his preſidentſhip.

XIX. The members of the little council are named by the great council for ſix years: They are renewed by a third at a time. The firſt act of nomination

mination will designate those who are to go out at the end of the second and fourth years.

To be eligible a person must be a proprietor, tenant or mortgagee of real property of nine thousand francs value. The little council chooses its president every month.

XX. The members of district tribunals are named by the little council, from a triple list presented by the tribunal of appeal. They must have a qualification of three thousand francs as proprietors, tenants, or mortgagees of real property.

XXI. The members of the tribunal of appeal are named by the great council; and over and above the property qualificiation required for the little council, they must have exercised for five years judicial functions, or been members of the higher authorities.

TITLE

TITLE THE FOURTH.

General diſpoſitions and guarantees.

XXII. Every Swiſs inhabitant of the canton of Argovia is a ſoldier.

XXIII. The aſſemblies of circle cannot in any caſe correſpond with one another, or with any individual or corporation, out of the canton.

XXIV. Entire liberty of the catholic and proteſtant worſhip is guaranteed.

In like manner is guaranteed the right of redeeming tithes, and quit rents, at their full value.

OBSERVATIONS.

This Canton is made up of the free inferior bailiwicks, and of diſtricts that were heretofore under the joint dominion of Berne, Zuric, and Glarus. Then the forms of government in theſe diſtricts were various, and it is obvious how much the effect of free elections is counteracted by the preſent conſtitution.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

Conſtitution of the canton of Baſle.

TITLE THE FIRST.

Of the diviſion of the territory, and the political ſtate of citizens.

ART. I. The canton of Baſle is divided into three diſtricts; the town of Baſle, the Walbourg and the Liechſtal.

II. Each diſtrict is divided into fifteen tribes. The ancient diviſion of tribes which comprehended the citizens of Baſle, and little Baſle, is re-eſtabliſhed. Out of the town the tribes are formed of the parts of the diſtrict moſt equal in population, and moſt convenient to each other, without diſtinction of trade, condition, or profeſſion.

III. Every Swiſs inhabitant of the canton of the age of ſixteen is a ſoldier,

IV. Are members of the tribes, the burgeſſes, or ſons of burgeſſes of a commune of the canton, reſident for a year on the territory of the tribe, of an independent condition, enrolled in the militia, thirty years if they are not, or have not been married,

ried, but of twenty only, if they are, or have been married, and laſtly, proprietors, renters, or mortgagees of a real eſtate of five hundred francs value. Every burgeſs of the canton may become free of Baſle.

TITLE THE SECOND.

Of the political powers.

V. A great council, conſiſting of one hundred and thirty-five members. makes the laws, regulations, and other acts of the ſovereign power, deliberates on the demands for calling extraordinary diets, names the deputies of the canton to the ordinary and extraordinary diets, determines theinſtructions of theſe deputies, names to the offices the functions of which extend to the whole canton, and takes account of the execution of the laws, regulations, and other acts of power.

VI. A little council, compoſed of twenty-five members of the great council who continue to form part of it, and of whom one at leaſt muſt be from each diſtrict, is charged with the execution of the laws, regulations, and other acts of the ſovereign power: it propoſes the laws, regulations, and other acts it thinks proper; it directs and overſees the inferior authorities; it judges in the laſt reſort the differences of the adminiſtrators; it names to the places,

places, functions of which extend to a whole diſtrict; it renders account to the great council of all parts of the adminiſtration.

VII. Two burgomaſters preſide by turns, for one year, in the great and little councils. The perſon not on duty ſupplies the place of the other in caſe of need. He is of right a member of the little council.

VIII. A tribunal of appeal, compoſed of thirteen members of the great council, with the burgomaſter who is not in office as preſident, judges definitively in civil and criminal matters. When it judges in a caſe of capital puniſhment, four members of the little council, drawn by lot, take ſeats and concur in the judgment.

IX. The great council aſſembles for fifteen days every ſix months at Baſle: the little council aſſembles habitually; it may prorogue the ſeſſions of the great council, and convene it extraordinarily.

X. The two burgomaſters are elected by the great council among the members of the little council.

The little council is elected by the great council. The members of the great council are elected, one third, by the tribes immediately, and out of their own

own body; the other two thirds by lot, from candidates indiſcriminately taken in the *other* diſtricts.

XI. The little council is renewed by a third every two years: they are indefinitely re-eligible.

The members of the great council, except thoſe who are at the ſame time of the little council, may be recalled by a *grabeau* of the tribes, according to the regulations of the eighteenth article.

XII. The tribes may give a ſalary to the members of the great council immediately choſen by them. The ſervices of the other members are gratuitous.

TITLE THE THIRD.

Of elections and revocations.

XIII. For the formation of the great council, each of the forty-five tribes of the canton proceeds as follows:—Firſt, it elects the member of the great council that it has the right of chooſing among its own citizens. Next, it names four candidates from the two diſtricts of which it does not form part. It cannot name more than three from the ſame diſtrict.

Of

Of the one hundred and eighty candidates thus choſen in the three diſtricts, ninety are drawn by lot to be members of the great council, and complete it by their re-union with the forty-five members directly choſen by the tribes.

XIV. In caſe of vacancy, the tribes fill up every two years the places in the great council to which they have the right of appointing: the others are filled by lot, in proportion as they become vacant, from the candidates remaining on the liſt.

XV. Five years after the firſt formation of the great council, and afterward every nine years, the liſt of candidates is renewed; and whenever the places filled by lot become vacant, they are diſtributed by lot among the candidates remaining on the liſt.

XVI. The elections are made by ballot, and by a majority of ſuffrages. If a majority does not reſult from two ballots, lot decides between the candidates who have had moſt votes.

XVII. No perſon can be placed on the liſt, unleſs he is a burgeſs, thirty years of age, and proprietor, or mortagagee, of a real eſtate of ten thouſand livres value. It is ſufficient to be a burgeſs, twenty-five years of age, and proprietor, or mortgagee of a real eſtate

eſtate of three thouſand livres value, in order to be eligible by one's own tribe.

XVIII. Every two years at Eaſter, a commiſſion of fifteen members, drawn by lot from each tribe, and compoſed of five of the ten oldeſt, five of the richeſt, and five choſen indiſcriminately among the members of the tribe, decides if there is cauſe to open the *grabeau* on one or two members of the great council, with the exception of ſuch as are of the little council. If the majority of the commiſſion decides that there is cauſe, it determines the member, or both the members, with regard to whom the tribe ſhall be called to vote.

The tribe votes by ballot for, or againſt, the member ſubjected to the *grabeau*.

A majority of the citizens having a right to vote in the tribe is requiſite to operate a recall.

The members of the great council, who have been placed by more than one tribe on the liſt of candidates, cannot be recalled but by a majority in an equal number of tribes.

The members choſen immediately by a tribe, cannot be recalled but by the ſame.

TITLE THE FOURTH.

Delegation and guaranties given by the conſtitution.

XIX. The law regulates the details of the organization of powers, and the inſtitution of ſubordinate authorities.

XX. The conſtitution guaranties the religion profeſſed in the canton.

XXI. The conſtitution guaranties the faculty of redeeming tithes and quit-rents. The law determines the manner of their redemption at their full value.

OBSERVATIONS.

Formerly the town of Baſle was ſovereign of the canton. It had a great and little council forming together two hundred and eighty, with whom reſided the whole ſovereign authority. Great Baſle was divided into fifteen tribes, each of which returned twelve members to the great council—one hundred and eighty; little Baſle into three ſocieties, each of which ſent twelve—thirty-ſix. The little council was compoſed of two counſellors and two maſters from each of the fifteen tribes, and of the two burgomaſters and two grand tribunes—ſixty-four.

Every

Every burgeſs was eligible to the great council, and as they came in by lot, the pooreſt had as good a chance as the richeſt. This was the only inlet to democracy. The little council was divided into two parts, each of which adminiſtered the government for a year.

The canton was divided into ſeven bailiwicks, which were governed by members of the council. The preſent conſtitution promiſes to be more oligarchical than the former.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of Berne.

TITLE THE FIRST.

Diviſion of the territory, and political ſtate of the citizens.

ART. I. The canton of Berne is divided into five diſtricts: the town of Berne, the Oberland, Landgerecht, Emmethal, Seeland.

II. Each diſtrict is divided into thirteen tribes. The former tribes of the town of Berne are reeſtabliſhed. Out of the town the tribes are formed of the parts of the diſtrict moſt equal in population, and neareſt to each other without diſtinction of trade, condition, or profeſſion.

III. Every

III. Every Swiss inhabitant of the canton of the age of sixteen is a soldier.

IV. (Is precisely the same as article IV. of the constitution of Basle, except that the property qualification is one thousand livres for the town of Berne; but five hundred only, for any other commune.)

TITLE THE SECOND.

Of the political power.

V. (The same as that of Basle, but that the number of members is one hundred and ninety-five.)

VI. (The same as article VI. of Basle, but that the number is twenty-seven.)

VII. *Two avoyers,* (the rest the same as art. VII. of Basle.)

VIII. A council of state, presided by the avoyer president of the little council, composed of the two oldest and two youngest members, and the treasurer, attends to all things which concern internal or external security, and presents them to the deliberation of one or other council.

IX. (The same as art. VIII. of the constitution of Basle. Avoyer in the place of burgomaster.)

X. (The

X. (The ſame as art. IX. of Baſle, but that the duration of the ſeſſion is three weeks.)

XI. (The ſame as art. X. of Baſle.)

XII. (The ſame as art. XI. of Baſle.)

XIII. (The ſame as art. XII. of Baſle.)

TITLE THE THIRD.

Of elections and revocations.

(The ſix articles of this title are the ſame as thoſe of the conſtitution of Baſle, but that the property qualifications, as in art. XVII, are reſpectively twenty thouſand; and five thouſand livres; and that one member only is mentioned to be ſubjected to the *grabeau*.)

TITLE THE FOURTH.

(The ſame as that of the conſtitution of Baſle.)

OBSERVATIONS.

Originally the conſtitution of Berne was free according to the notions of the time, but by degrees the principal families got poſſeſſion of the ſovereign council, which had never after been renewed but according

cording to the wiſhes of their deſcendants. The authority of this council was abſolute. It was called the two hundred, but conſiſted when complete of two hundred and ninety-nine. Whenever the number was diminiſhed to eighty, the great council aſſembled to fill up the vacancies, and as the people had no ſhare in the election, it was decided by family arrangements. There was a little council choſen from the great one; it conſiſted of twenty-ſeven members and met daily. The burgeſſes of Berne were ſovereigns of the canton and its dependencies. They had fifty-three bailiwicks, the governments of which were very profitable places. Their military force was from fifty to ſixty thouſand men. It was formed into four diviſions, of which the four bannarets were chiefs.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of Fribourg.

TITLE THE FIRST.

(Diviſion into five diſtricts, the town and country diſtricts, each of theſe into four wards—twenty. All the reſt as the four articles of the ſame title of the conſtitution of Baſle.

TITLE THE SECOND.

Of the political powers.

(The eight articles of this title are the ſame as thoſe of Baſle, putting avoyer in the place of burgomaſter, and ward in that of tribe.

TITLE THE THIRD.

Of elections and revocations.

(The ſeven articles of this are the ſame as thoſe of Baſle, but that in article XVII. the property qualification is twelve thouſand livres for thoſe of thirty years of age.)

TITLE THE FOURTH.

(The ſame as the correſponding articles of the conſtitution of Baſle.)

OBSERVATIONS.

Under the former conſtitution of Fribourg, the ſovereignty reſided in a council of two hundred, that were excluſively choſen from ſeventy-one families. A little council of twenty-four perſons, that adminiſtered the government, and a ſecret council of

of ſixty; but theſe two were parts of the two hundred. They had nineteen bailiwicks.

CHAPTER THE SIXTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of Glarus.

(The ſame as that of Appenzell in all that is not merely local. The proteſtants as more numerous ſend deputies of their body to the diet for two ſucceſſive years, and the catholics ſend one the third year. It was a ſimple democracy before, and is ſo again.)

CHAPTER THE SEVENTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of the Griſons.

(The canton is divided into three leagues, each league into diſtricts as before. The parts that were before ſubject are made equal. A great council of ſixty-three repreſentatives from the canton propoſes the laws. It is choſen without diſtinction of perſons or families. A little council of nine choſen indiſcriminately among the citizens of the canton executes the decrees of the great council. The guaranties are the ſame as in the other conſtitutions.

CHAPTER THE EIGHTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of Lucerne.

(The ſame as that of the canton of Baſle. The great council conſiſts of ſixty, and the little of fifteen members. The firſt property qualification in art. XVII. is twelve thouſand livres. Heretofore the town was ſovereign of the canton. The great council conſiſted of one hundred, and the little of thirty-ſix, of whom eighteen governed for ſix months, and were then replaced by the others. The ſenate of thirty-ſix had poſſeſſion of the whole power, and one ſet uniformly confirmed the other.)

CHAPTER THE NINTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of St. Gall.

(The ſame as that of the canton of Argovia, except that the firſt property qualification in art. XIII. is one thouſand ſix hundred francs.)

CHAPTER THE TENTH.

Conſtitution of Schaffhauſen.

(Same as that of Baſle. The great council conſiſts of fifty-four, and the little council of fifteen members.

members. The first property qualification in art. XVII. is twelve thousand francs.)

Heretofore the burgesses of Schaffhausen were sovereigns of the canton: they were divided into twelve tribes, of which ten were plebeian, one noble and one mixed. The great council consisted of sixty, and the little of twenty-five members. It possessed ten bailiwicks.

CHAPTER THE ELEVENTH.

Constitution of Schwitz.

The old constitution restored, but that the former subject districts are made equal in rights to Schwitz itself. Gersau is incorporated with it, but preserves provisionally its ancient forms.

CHAPTER THE TWELFTH.

Constitution of Solure.

(Same as that of Basle. The great council sixty, the little council twenty-one members. The property qualifications in art. XVII. five thousand, and two thousand livres.)

Under the former constitution the great council consisted of sixty-six, and the little of thirty-five members.

members. The ſovereign power was in the hands of theſe councils, and the councils filled by a few families.

CHAPTER THE THIRTEENTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of Teſſino.

(The canton conſiſts of the former ſubject diſtricts of Mendriſio, Lugano, Locarno, Valle Magia, Bellinzona, Riviera, Blenio and Leventino. The conſtitution is the ſame as that of Argovia. The great council conſiſts of one hundred deputies, the little council of nine.)

CHAPTER THE FOURTEENTH.

Conſtitution of Thurgovia.

(The ſame as that of Argovia.)

CHAPTER THE FIFTEENTH.

Conſtitution of Underwald.

The former one reſtored, only that a complete equality is eſtabliſhed between the citizens of Underwald and thoſe of Engelberg, and between the higher and lower Underwaldeners. Theſe name the deputy to the diet alternately.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER THE SIXTEENTH.

Conſtitution of the canton of Uri.

The old one reſtored.

CHAPTER THE SEVENTEENTH.

Conſtitution of Vaud.

The ſame as that of Argovia.

CHAPTER THE EIGHTEENTH.

Conſtitution of Zug.

The old one reſtored.

CHAPTER THE NINETEENTH.

Conſtitution of Zuric.

The tribes of Zuric are re-eſtabliſhed. The reſt of the conſtitution is the ſame as that of Baſle.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER THE TWENTIETH.

FEDERAL ACT.

TITLE THE FIRST.

General diſpoſitions.

ART. I. The nineteen cantons of Swiſſerland form a confederacy among themſelves, conformably to the principles eſtabliſhed in their reſpective conſtitutions. They mutually guarantee their conſtitutions, their territory, their liberty, their independence, as well againſt foreign powers, as againſt the uſurpation of a canton, or a faction.

II. The contingents of troops, or money which ſhould become neceſſary for the cantons to furniſh, will be in the following proportion. Of 15,203 men, and of 490,507 livres there will be furniſhed by

Berne	2,292	91,695
Zuric	1,929	77,153
Vaud	1,482	59,273
St. Gall	1,315	39,451
Argovia	1,205	52,212
Griſons	1,200	12,000
Teſſino	902	18,039
Lucerne	867	26,016

Thurgovia

Thurgovia	835	25,052
Fribourg	602	18,591
Appenzell	486	9,728
Solure	452	18,097
Baſle	409	20,450
Schwitz	301	3,012
Glaris	241	4,823
Schaffhauſen	233	9,327
Underwald	191	1,907
Zug	125	2,497
Uri	118	1,184

III. There are not any longer in Swiſſerland ſubject countries, nor privileges of place, birth, perſons, or families.

IV. Every Swiſs citizen has the faculty of removing his reſidence from one canton to another, and freely exerciſing his induſtry: he acquires political rights conformably to the laws of the canton in which he eſtabliſhes himſelf; but he cannot at the ſame time enjoy thoſe rights in two cantons.

V. The former impoſitions of internal and foreign duties are aboliſhed. The free circulation of proviſions, cattle, and merchandize is guaranteed. No taxes of grants, entry, tranſit, or cuſtom-houſe can be eſtabliſhed in the interior of Swiſſerland. The cuſtoms at the exterior limits are for the profit

profit of the bordering cantons; but the tarifs muſt be ſubject to the approbation of the diet.

VI. Each canton preſerves the tolls allotted for the repair of the highways, and the barges of rivers. Theſe tarifs are equally ſubject to the approbation of the diet.

VII. The coin of Swiſſerland is uniform, and determined by the diet.

VIII. No canton can harbour a criminal legally condemned, nor an accuſed perſon legally proſecuted.

IX. The number of hired troops that a canton may keep is limited to two hundred men.

X. The alliance of one canton with another, or with a foreign power is forbidden.

XI. The government, or legiſlative body of a canton, that violates a decree of the diet, may be cited for rebellion before a tribunal compoſed of the preſidents of the criminal tribunals of all the other cantons.

XII. The cantons poſſeſs all the powers that have not been expreſsly delegated to the federal authority.

TITLE THE SECOND.

Of the directing canton.

XIII. The diet aſſembles ſucceſſively and annually in the cantons of Fribourg, Berne, Solure, Baſle, Zuric and Lucerne.

XIV. The cantons of which theſe towns are the capitals become ſucceſſively directing cantons: the directorial year begins the firſt of January.

XV. The directing canton gives the deputies lodging and a guard of honour: it defrays the expences of the ſeſſion.

XVI. The avoyer, or burgermaſter of the directing canton, unites to this title that of landamman of Swiſſerland; he keeps the ſeal of the Helvetic republic; he may not quit the city. The great council of his canton makes a particular proviſion for him, and defrays the extraordinary expences attending this magiſtracy.

XVII. Foreign miniſters deliver their letters of credence to the landamman of Swiſſerland, and negotiate with him. He is the medium of diplomatic relations.

XVIII. At

XVIII. At the opening of the diet he lays before it the accounts he may have received of all that concerns the internal or external intereſts of the confederacy.

XIX. No canton can put in requiſition, or motion, more than five hundred men of the militia, without apprizing of it the landamman of Swiſſerland.

XX. In caſe of a revolt in the interior of a canton, or of any other preſſing neceſſity, the landamman of Swiſſerland may march troops from one canton to another; but it muſt be at the requeſt of the great or little council of the canton which is in need of ſuccour, and after having taken the advice of the little council of the directing canton; provided nevertheleſs that the diet be aſſembled after hoſtilities are repreſſed, or if the danger ſhould continue.

XXI. If, in the vacations of the diet, differences ſhould ariſe between two or more cantons, they are to addreſs themſelves to the landamman of Swiſſerland, who, as the circumſtances may be more or leſs preſſing, names conciliatory arbitrators, or adjourns the diſcuſſion to the next diet.

XXII. He warns the cantons if their internal conduct compromiſes the tranquillity of Swiſſerland, or if they fall into any irregular proceeding contrary to the federal act, or their particular conſtitutions.

He

He may then order the convocation of the great council, or of the landſgemeindes (general aſſembly of the whole people) in thoſe places where the ſupreme authority is immediately exerciſed by the whole people.

XXIII. The landamman of Swiſſerland ſends, in caſe of need, inſpectors charged with the examination of highways and rivers. He orders with regard to theſe objects whatever labours are urgent; and in caſe of need, he cauſes to be directly executed, and at the expence of thoſe whom they concern, ſuch works as have not been begun, or executed at the time preſcribed.

XXIV. His ſignature gives to the acts inveſted with it a national currency and character.

TITLE THE THIRD.

Of the diet.

XXV. Every canton ſends to the diet one deputy, to whom may be added one or more counſellors, who replace him in caſe of abſence or ſickneſs.

XXVI. The deputies to the diet receive inſtructions and have limited powers, and they are not to vote contrary to their inſtructions.

XXVII. The

XXVII. The landamman of Swiſſerland is of right deputy from the directing canton.

XXVIII. The nineteen deputies who compoſe the diet, have twenty-five votes in deliberations.

The deputies of the cantons whoſe population exceeds one hundred thouſand ſouls, ſuch as Berne, Zuric, Vaud, St: Gall, Argovia and the Griſons, have each two votes.

The deputies of the cantons whoſe population is leſs than a hundred thouſand, ſuch as Teſſino, Lucerne, Thurgovia, Fribourg, Appenzell, Soleure, Baſle, Schwitz, Glarus, Schaffhauſen, Underwald, Zug and Uri, have each but one vote.

XXIX. The diet, under the preſidency of the landamman of Swiſſerland, aſſembles the firſt Monday in June, and its ſeſſion may not exceed a month.

XXX. There is cauſe for extraordinary diets.—Firſt, on the demand of a bordering power, or of one of the cantons, provided the great council of the directing canton conſent, which ſhall be convened if in vacation.—Second, after the advice of the great councils, or landeſgemeinde of five cantons, if they determine that there are grounds for the demand, which the directing canton has rejected.—Third, when they are convened by the landamman of Swiſſerland.

XXXI. De-

XXXI. Declarations of war, and treaties of peace emanate from the diet; but they muſt be approved by three-fourths of the cantons.

XXXII. The diet alone concludes treaties of commerce and capitulations for foreign ſervice. It authorizes the cantons, if there be need, to treat individually for other objects with a foreign power.

XXXIII. No foreign power may recruit in any canton without the conſent of the diet.

XXXIV. The diet orders the contingent of troops determined for each canton by the ſecond article. It names the general who is to command them, and in general it takes all neceſſary meaſures for the ſecurity of Swiſſerland, and for the execution of the other diſpoſitions of the firſt article. It has the ſame rights, if diſturbances happening in one canton, ſhould threaten the tranquillity of the reſt.

XXXV. It names and ſends ambaſſadors extraordinary.

XXXVI. It pronounces on the differences that happen between cantons, if they do not ſettle them in the way of arbitration. For this purpoſe it forms a ſyndicſhip at the end of its ordinary labours; but then every deputy has one vote, and he may receive no inſtructions.

XXXVII. There

XXXVII. There is a duplicate of the journals of the diet, one copy remains to the directing canton, the other, together with the ſeal of the republic, is tranſmitted annually at the end of December to the capital of the directing canton.

XXXVIII. A chancellor and regiſter, named by the diet for two years, and paid by the directing canton, according to what has been regulated by the diet, always attend the ſeal and the journals.

XXXIX. The conſtitution of each canton written on parchment, and ſealed with the ſeal of the canton, is depoſited in the archives of the diet.

XL. The preſent federal act, as well as the particular conſtitutions of the nineteen cantons, annul all anterior diſpoſitions that may be contrary to them; and no right may be founded on the former political ſtate of Swiſſerland in what relates to the interior adminiſtration of the cantons, or their relations among themſelves.

The repoſe of Swiſſerland, the ſucceſs of the *new* inſtitutions which are eſtabliſhed, require that the operations neceſſary for making theſe inſtitutions ſucceed to the order of things that cloſes, and for tranſmitting to new magiſtracies the care of the public happineſs, ſhould be guarded againſt the influence of paſſion, ſhould be exempt from whatever could

could ſet them at variance, and executed with moderation, impartiality and wiſdom. A ſuitable procedure can be expected only from commiſſioners who are named by the act of mediation itſelf, and animated by the ſpirit which dictates it.

From theſe conſiderations, WE, in our aforeſaid quality, and with the reſerve antecedently expreſſed, ENACT what follows.

ART. I. For the year 1803, the directing canton is Fribourg.

II. Citizen *Louis d'Affry* is landamman of Swiſſerland for this year, and inveſted with extraordinary powers until the meeting of the diet.

III. The original of the act of mediation will be given to the landamman, to be by him placed among the archives of the directing canton.

IV. In every canton, a commiſſion of ſeven members, of whom one choſen by us, and ſix deſignated by the ten deputies named to confer with us, is charged to put the conſtitution in activity, and to adminiſter it proviſionally. (Then follow the names of all theſe commiſſioners, which forms a fifth article.)

VI. The tenth of next May the central government ſhall diſſolve itſelf, after having reſigned its papers and archives to the landamman of Swiſſerland.

VII. Every commiſſion ſhall aſſemble the tenth of March at the capital of its canton, and immediately ſignify its re-union to the prefect.

VIII. Within twenty-four hours after ſuch notification, the prefect ſhall hand over to the commiſſion the papers of the adminſtration.

IX. In caſes that may require particular inſtructions or authority, the commiſſioners ſhall addreſs themſelves to the landamman of Swiſſerland.

X. The fifteenth of April the conſtitution ſhall be in activity; by the firſt of June each canton ſhall have named its deputies to the diet, and drawn up their inſtrnctions; and on the firſt Monday in July of the preſent year, the diet ſhall aſſemble.

XI. Affairs depending before the ſupreme tribunal ſhall be transferred before the tribunal of appeals of the canton to which the parties belong. The ſupreme tribunal ſhall ceaſe all its functions on the tenth of March.

XII. The Helvetic troops at preſent in the pay of Swiſſerland, which are not employed by the firſt of May in the ſervice of the cantons, will be taken into the French ſervice.

XIII. No proſecutions ſhall be carried on for offences relative to the revolution, committed or pretended

pretended to be committed, either by private individuals, or thoſe in the exerciſe of public functions.

Whereas the diſſolution of the central government, and the reinſtating of the ſovereignty in the cantons, render it neceſſary that proviſion ſhould be made for the payment of the Helvetic debts, and the diſpoſal of property declared national,

We in our aforeſaid quality, and with the reſerve anticedently expreſſed, ENACT what follows.

Art. I. The property belonging heretofore to convents ſhall be reſtored to them, whether it be ſituated in the ſame canton or in another.

II. The adminiſtration of all national property, other than what belonged heretofore to Berne in the cantons of Vaud and Argovia, is proviſionally reſtored to the cantons to which it belonged. The title-deeds of Berne ſhall be proviſionally committed to three commiſſioners named by the cantons of Berne, Vaud, and Argovia.

III. In every canton charged with debt contracted previouſly to the revolution, there ſhall be funds aſſigned for its mortgage, or diſcharge, taken from what remains of the property heretofore belonging to the canton.

IV. There

IV. There ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed for every town a revenue proportioned to its municipal expences.

V. The national debt ſhall be liquidated; and the debts due by ſtrangers to ſome cantons, ſhall be applied, firſt, at the rate of five per cent to its extinction. If the national debt exceed the amount of thoſe funds, the ſurplus ſhall be divided among the cantons, in proportion to what remains to them of their former real property, after payment made of the cantonal debts contracted before the revolution, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the patrimony of the towns.

VI. All the goods real and perſonal which remain after the formation of the communal fund, the payment of the cantonal and national debt, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the cantons to which they originally belonged. Thoſe nevertheleſs which are ſituated in the cantons of Vaud and Argovia ſhall belong to them. Whatever remains of the debts due to Berne ſhall be equally divided between Berne, Vaud, and Argovia.

VII. A commiſſion compoſed of five members, to wit, the citizens *Staffer*, miniſter of the Helvetic republic; *Kuſter*, ex-miniſter of finances; *Raemy*, former chancellor of Fribourg, and actual member of the adminiſtrative chamber; *Sulzer*, of Wintherthur, Helvetic deputy; *Laurent Mayr*, of Lucerne;

gerne, president of the administrative chamber; shall examine the wants of the municipalities, determine the extent of their wants, and of the funds requisite for re-establishing their revenue, liquidate the debts of the cantons, liquidate the national debt, assign for each debt the necessary fund for securing it by mortgage, or for effecting its extinction, and determine what goods shall become again the property of each canton.

VIII. The commission shall publish the result of its labours with regard to the debts, on the tenth of May; and with regard to the revenues of the towns, and the patrimony of the cantons, on the tenth of June. It shall immediately transmit a copy of each to the first landamman of Switzerland, and likewise to each canton, in order that the result may be put in execution.

IX. The commission shall assemble in the capital of the directing canton, and remain there until its labours are finished.

The present act, the result of long conferences with men of sober minds, and lovers of the public good, has appeared to us to contain the most proper arrangements for assuring the pacification and happiness of the Swiss. As soon as these arrangements are put in force, the French troops will be withdrawn.

WE RECOGNISE Helvetia, conſtituted conformably to the preſent act, an independent power.

WE GUARANTEE the federal conſtitution and that of each canton, againſt the enemies of the tranquillity of Helvetia, whoever they may be; and we promiſe to continue the relations of good will, which have united the two nations for ſo many centuries.

Done and given at Paris, the 30th Pluvoiſe, year 11, (19th of February, 1803.)

The miniſter of foreign relations, ſigned *C. M. Talleyrand.*
The miniſter of foreign relations for the Italian republic, ſigned *Mareſchalchi.*
Signed *Bonaparte.*
The ſecratary of ſtate, ſigned *Hugues B. Maret.*

The preſent act has been handed by the underſigned ſenators, commiſſioners to the ten Swiſs deputies underſigned, at Paris the 30th Pluvoiſe, year 11, (19th of February, 1803.)

Signed, *Barthelemy,*
Ræderer,
Fouchè,
Demeunier,
Signed, *Louis d'Affry,*
Pierre Glutz,
Emanuel Jauch,
H. Monnot,
Reinhart,
Sprecher Bernegg,
P. A. Stapfer,
Paul Uſteri,
R. de Watteville de Montbenay,
Ig. von Elgg.

GENERAL

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The preſent federal act is in many reſpects an improvement on the former confederacy. It frees interior commerce from many injurious reſtrictions, and facilitates to a Swiſs, or a ſtranger, the acquiſition of citizenſhip in any canton. It withdraws moſt of the former ſubject diſtricts from a domination that made them unhappy, and where ſuch diſtricts have been united to a canton, it was with their own conſent, and on terms of complete equality.

The democratic cantons are re-eſtabliſhed in their former condition, the oligarchic ones are ſo far better, that the towns ceaſe to be ſole ſovereigns. The whole confederacy is ſtrengthened by taking from the cantons the right of treating ſeparately with foreign powers. But what has the cauſe of liberty gained?

In the democracies, we ſee that a vicious organization is continued; in the oligarchies we ſee that one ſtill more vicious is perpetrated; and that a predilection for this form of government has made all the new conſtitutions on the oligarchic model. The benefit of juries, and the advantages of a bill of habeas corpus are not conferred, and the liberty of the preſs is not ſecured. The experience of twelve eventful years is fruſtrated. I cannot help thinking that the Swiſs would have done better for themſelves. Nevertheleſs they are far better now than they were under

under the conſtitution one and indiviſible of the 25th of May, 1802. The Swiſs preferred being as they were before that conſtitution. The democracies are ſo, and the oligarchies are better. When we compare with the preſent conſtitution that which the congreſs of Schwitz overturned, and which the proclamation from St. Cloud ordered them to reſume, we are ſtruck with the altered determination, which a better ſpirit, or ſome other cauſe, produced in the mind of the firſt conſul. It is manifeſt from this act that he can bend to circumſtances. Though every thing is not done as the friend of liberty could wiſh, yet we muſt behold with pleaſure that the little cantons who began the ſtruggle, have come out of it with honour. Nay, their perſeverance is glorious. Through their invincible ſpirit they have made it expedient for the firſt power in Europe to comply with their wiſhes. A handful of democrats have effected more than millions of ſlaves. It puts in a ſtriking point of view what a people can accompliſh who are faithful to themſelves, and ſhews that opportunities of redreſs will always grow for thoſe who do not forſake their purpoſe. It is to be lamented nevertheleſs, that Reding and Weber, the chief movers in this affair, ſhould be proſcribed, but it is impoſſible that the ſeal of merit and importance could be more firmly affixed to theſe illuſtrious characters, than it is by the act of power which baniſhed them to a French fortreſs.

THE END.

JUL 20 1937